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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD

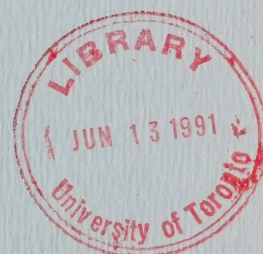
VOLUME: 307

DATE: Tuesday, May 7, 1991

BEFORE:

A. KOVEN Chairman

E. MARTEL Member



FOR HEARING UPDATES CALL (COLLECT CALLS ACCEPTED) (416)963-1249

EARR
ASSOCIATES &
REPORTING INC.

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2300 Yonge St., Suite 709, Toronto, Canada M4P 1E4

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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of a Notice by The Honourable
Jim Bradley, Minister of the Environment,
requiring the Environmental Assessment
Board to hold a hearing with respect to a
Class Environmental Assessment (No.
NR-AA-30) of an undertaking by the Ministry
of Natural Resources for the activity of
Timber Management on Crown Lands in
Ontario.


Public Hearing held at the Polish Alliance Hall,
Red Lake, Ontario, on Tuesday, May 7th, 1991,
commencing at 2:00 p.m.

VOLUME 307

BEFORE:

MRS. ANNE KOVEN
MR. ELIE MARTEL

Chairman
Member



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A P P E A R A N C E S

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MS. C. BLASTORAH)	RESOURCES
MS. K. MURPHY)	
MR. B. CAMPBELL)	
MS. J. SEABORN)	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
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MR. R. COSMAN)	ASSOCIATION and ONTARIO
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MR. P.R. CASSIDY)	ASSOCIATION
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MS. L. NICHOLLS)	LIMITED and SPRUCE FALLS
MR. D. WOOD)	POWER & PAPER COMPANY
MR. D. MacDONALD		ONTARIO FEDERATION OF LABOUR

APPEARANCES (Cont'd):

MR. R. COTTON		BOISE CASCADE OF CANADA LTD.
MR. Y. GERVAIS)	ONTARIO TRAPPERS
MR. R. BARNES)	ASSOCIATION
MR. R. EDWARDS)	NORTHERN ONTARIO TOURIST
MR. B. McKERCHER)	OUTFITTERS ASSOCIATION
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MR. S.M. MAKUCH)	PRODUCTS
MR. D. CURTIS)	ONTARIO PROFESSIONAL
MR. J. EBBS)	FORESTERS ASSOCIATION
MR. D. KING		VENTURE TOURISM ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO
MR. H. GRAHAM		CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY (CENTRAL ONTARIO SECTION)
MR. G.J. KINLIN		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MR. S.J. STEPINAC		MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT & MINES
MR. M. COATES		ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
MR. P. ODORIZZI		BEARDMORE-LAKE NIPIGON WATCHDOG SOCIETY

APPEARANCES (Cont'd):

MR. R.L. AXFORD	CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SINGLE INDUSTRY TOWNS
MR. M.O. EDWARDS	FORT FRANCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MR. P.D. McCUTCHEON	GEORGE NIXON
MR. C. BRUNETTA	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TOURISM ASSOCIATION

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1 ---Upon commencing at 2:05 p.m.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Good afternoon everyone,
3 thank you for coming to the Timber Management Hearing.

4 This is the first day of the Timber
5 Management Hearing in Red Lake. This is day 307 of the
6 Timber Management Hearing which started in May of 1988.

7 I would like to introduce Mr. Elie
8 Martel. Normally I say that Mr. Martel is well known
9 because he represented the north in the Ontario
10 Legislature for 20 years and I guess I can add now that
11 he's also famous because he's the father of Shelly
12 Martel the Minister of Northern Affairs. That's his
13 new-found fame.

14 My name is Anne Koven and I chair the
15 Timber Management Hearing. Mr. Martel and I are both
16 members of the Environmental Assessment Board.

17 We're going to keep this afternoon -- the
18 presentations, we're going to make this as informal as
19 we possibly can and nine people have scheduled
20 presentations to us this afternoon, but if there is
21 anyone else here today who wants to say something, then
22 fell free to stand up after we have heard from the
23 people on the list in front of me.

24 I wanted to add that the concerns of Red
25 Lake and Ear Falls and Golden are not unknown to us.

1 We have heard about your community since the first day
2 of the hearing. We have heard from various people
3 speaking about the situation at Red Lake in 1988 and
4 1989, and recently we also heard from the Northwestern
5 Ontario Associated Chambers of Commerce.

6 The way we will proceed today is I will
7 call on the first person who will be speaking, and I
8 understand it's Mr. Larry Herbert, and I will ask Mr.
9 Herbert to come forward and be sworn in if he's
10 comfortable doing that, and then we will listen to what
11 Mr. Herbert has to say.

12 And the point of this meeting is for
13 people to feel comfortable and it's always difficult
14 getting up in front of a crowd to speak.

15 Thank you, Mr. Herbert.

16 And certainly if you have a presentation
17 you want to read, then read it. If you want to stand
18 up and speak off the cuff, then do that, and everything
19 you say will be put on the record anyway which is being
20 transcribed by Beverley Dillabough and Marilyn
21 Callaghan.

22 And after you speak, Mr. Martel and I
23 might want to ask you some questions, and there might
24 be other people in the audience who might wish to do so
25 as well and I will have them stand up and identify

1 themselves before they do.

2 LARRY HERBERT, Sworn

3 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much. Would
4 you like to be seated right there.

5 MR. HERBERT: Good afternoon. I'm glad
6 to welcome you here to the end of the road and hear you
7 say that it's going to be very informal. It makes me a
8 little more comfortable because that is the way I'm
9 going to be today.

10 A little bit about myself. My name is
11 Larry Herbert, I own and operate Esker Logging and
12 Contracting. I have lived in northwestern Ontario for
13 45 years and both my parents were born in Kenora in
14 1919, 1921. My grandfather worked in the pulp mill in
15 Kenora in the 20s and 30s, my father worked in the same
16 mill and moved to Dryden where we lived, and I finished
17 my high school in Dryden.

18 My father retired there from the mill as
19 an electrician. I went into the forest industry as a
20 cutter in 1969. Without even having seen a power saw
21 before, I was able to get into the forest industry and
22 started cutting wood at that time.

23 I worked my way up through the industry
24 and became a supervisor for then Dryden Paper Company
25 which then became Reid Paper and as a supervisor in

1 1979 in Ear Falls. I was living in Ear Falls for five
2 years, '74 to '79 supervising and I was given the
3 opportunity to go into business by myself by then Reid
4 Paper Company as contractors.

5 I began contracting 1979 for Reid Paper
6 who was then taken over by Great Lakes which is now
7 Canadian Pacific Forest Products.

8 We have 20 employees at this time and 15
9 directly involved in the logging industry here in the
10 Red Lake District. We have an annual payroll of some
11 over \$800,000 within the community here of Red Lake,
12 Golden, Ear Falls. Our employees are living right from
13 McKenzie Island right through to Starratt-Olsen on the
14 west and as far as Ear Falls in the south, as well as
15 in the Township of Golden and Red Lake

16 Recently in the last two years I built a
17 new shop here in Red Lake or in the district here, Red
18 Lake, in the Township of Golden, and presently we do
19 our own repairs on heavy equipment there and contribute
20 to the community and the tax -- municipal tax system to
21 the extent of \$25,000 in that area on that part of the
22 business alone.

23 Our employees are all, most of them are
24 home owners in the district and we all have been
25 established here for quite some time and we rely on the

1 forest industry for our livelihoods and know how
2 important it is for everybody. I don't know what more
3 to say at this time.

4 And that's it at this time, I guess.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

6 Mr. Herbert, you have concerns about
7 what's happening to the forest industry or with the
8 future of --

9 MR. HERBERT: Yes. Well, we have
10 concerns on -- we realize that, you know, the forest is
11 to be used by everybody and we want to continue to use
12 it as we have in the past and have it available to us
13 in a responsible way, and the companies that we
14 contract to are very responsible as far as the past
15 history of Canadian Pacific, which is the main one that
16 we deal with, and it's important to us that we have --
17 that we're able to work with the guidelines and the
18 reasonable guidelines that we can continue to manage
19 our operations.

20 MR. MARTEL: You operate on a third party
21 agreement or--

22 MR. HERBERT: No.

23 MR. MARTEL: --or some form of licence.

24 MR. HERBERT: No, we are direct
25 contractors on the licences of Canadian Pacific Forest

1 Products.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
3 questions for Mr. Herbert?

4 Mr. Cassidy?

5 MR. CASSIDY: I am Paul Cassidy, I am one
6 of the counsel for the Ontario Forest Industry
7 Association and I was wondering, you indicated that
8 there were 20 employees, I believe you said 15 are
9 directly involved in the forest industry or in
10 forestry.

11 MR. HERBERT: Yes, that's correct.

12 MR. CASSIDY: Are those full-time jobs,
13 those 15?

14 MR. HERBERT: Yes, they are.

15 MR. CASSIDY: And can you give us some
16 idea of the salary range for each of those positions?

17 MR. HERBERT: The annual salary?

18 MR. CASSIDY: (nodding affirmatively)

19 THE HERBERT: The annual salary is in
20 around 40 to 45,000.

21 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
23 Herbert.

24 MR. HERBERT: Thank you.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Paul Stuckles here?

1 MR. STUCKLES: Hi.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Hello, Mr. Stuckles.

3 PAUL STUCKLES, Sworn

4 MR. STUCKLES: Well, I won't be as
5 off-the-cuff as the previous speaker, I can't work that
6 way, I have most of my words written down, so I'll
7 handle it that way.

8 Madam Chairman, Members of the Board,
9 ladies and gentlemen, thank you for the opportunity to
10 speak. I am here to voice my opinion and also the
11 opinion of Devlin Timber. I am Paul Stuckles, logging
12 superintendent for Devlin Timber and third generation
13 logging supervisors.

14 I have been involved with logging
15 operations since birth. I stayed in bush camps with my
16 father as a boy and got my own start in the logging
17 profession in 1980 with Abitibi-Price in Newfoundland.

18 Recently I read an article entitled: A
19 Logger's Lament from the October 22nd, 1990 edition of
20 Newsweek. It was written by Leila L. Kaiser of
21 Washington State. I quote.

22 "My father was a logger, my husband was a
23 logger, my sons will not be loggers."

24 She goes on to say:

25 "Loggers are an endangered species but

1 the environmental groups who so
2 righteously protect the endangered
3 species of the animal kingdom have no
4 concern for their fellow human
5 beings under seige."

6 Another article that caught my eye was
7 under the heading: Endangered Species, in the
8 December, 1990 edition, it states:

9 "Marbled mullets, Florida panthers,
10 manatees and black rhinoceros,
11 all endangered species."

12 And the last applicant for this is the
13 Washington State Logger. These two statements just
14 about sum up the frustrations of all in our business.

15 "My ancestors' livelihoods have been
16 threatened by poor management, bad
17 publicity and excessive bureaucracy.
18 It's tough to watch their dreams be
19 destroyed for these reasons. We are our
20 children's future and we must preserve
21 our right to logging."

22 I'm here to represent Devlin Timber, a
23 company rich in history, 52 years of history to be
24 exact. We have experienced tough times and also some
25 very good times.

1 The previous owners, Joe and Ben Devlin,
2 instilled in all who worked closely with them a great
3 sense of commitment and pride, proud to be involved in
4 logging, proud to be part of the community and most of
5 all proud to stand up and fight for what we feel is
6 right.

7 In the past I have heard accusations that
8 owners and managers of logging companies are only
9 interested in the all mighty dollar and not the
10 interest of others in their communities. Well, who's
11 not interested in making a dollar, and isn't it our
12 prime motivator?

13 I challenge any loggers to name a member
14 of their organization that has done more for the
15 community socially or professionally than the Devlins.

16 One example I would like to use of such
17 charity is the Christmas tree Devlin donates each year
18 to the hospital in Kenora at great expense to the
19 company. The hospital then raises much needed funds by
20 selling lights to light up the tree. I guess we could
21 use an artificial tree. Anybody know where to buy a
22 50-foot artificial tree?

23 It seems every other day there's a new
24 law, regulation or other obstacle to set loggers back.
25 Decisions are made with little or no notice, plans are

1 changed usually resulting in manpower changes, lost
2 time, or inconvenience. All are taken with a grain of
3 salt by most logging companies. It's time we fight
4 back and avoid future Temagamis. All we ask is to be
5 able to make an honest living in these tough times.

6 Loggers at one point in our seemingly
7 forgotten past were folk heroes and legends of the
8 north much like the cowboy in the south; now we are
9 mere scapegoats for the wrong doings of generations.

10 In the past we have made mistakes and we
11 paid dearly for them. Our sentences have been served
12 and I think it's time we are paroled for good
13 behaviour. We have given into more concessions than
14 any other sector of the workforce would even think of.
15 Well, that's enough self-pity.

16 If I may, I would like to state a few
17 requests that would make our day-to-day operations a
18 little less taxing. I don't consider these requests to
19 be outrageous or threatening to anyone. On the topic
20 of environmental practices, I don't really think
21 there's many members of our workforce who aren't
22 environmentally conscious. Most of us enjoy the
23 outdoors as much as or more than the so-called outdoor
24 enthusiast. These people only visit the bush, we live
25 in it, so doesn't it stand to reason that we should

1 protect it. We will cooperate with environmental
2 concessions up to the point that they make it too
3 costly to operate or put us out of work.

4 Secondly I would like -- I think one of
5 the main requirements of our operations is to have an
6 uninterrupted wood supply. We will do our part for
7 things such as scarifyng, tree planting, leaving seed
8 trees to ensure that that is supplied, but in return we
9 need cooperation, things like more timely approval
10 system, let's limit the red tape involved in the
11 simplest of problems, let the people in the field, both
12 company and government, make the decisions that affect
13 our every day operations. We cannot have these
14 decisions being made by people who don't know what we
15 are up against, decisions that can greatly increase our
16 cost of doing business.

17 In a market as competitive as ours we
18 need quick competent action and we will not get this as
19 long as our government employees are so laiden with
20 paperwork that they never get to see the outside let
21 alone the bush operations. Our foresters would be
22 better described as paper sorters.

23 Thirdly, we logging companies need more
24 hands-on involvement with the management process. We
25 know what our customers require, what we require, and

1 usually how best to meet these demands. We require
2 operating flexibility, not just to be told to go here
3 or there with no alternatives. In this year's annual
4 plans we have gained some ground in this aspect. Let's
5 keep it going and elaborate on it.

6 My last item of concern is practice of
7 allocating large parcels of land for single use. Don't
8 get me wrong, I enjoy parks as much as the next guy,
9 but why just take a piece of land and give it to one
10 user, what's wrong with cutting the overmature trees or
11 releasing some favourable species by removing a lesser
12 species.

13 I agree that a fresh cut-over is not a
14 beautiful site but neither is a patch of dead trees.
15 With proper harvesting techniques the public might not
16 even have to see such eye sores until the areas are
17 replenished with beautiful regeneration. After all,
18 what avid hiker doesn't enjoy an incline with small
19 shrubs and trees produced by harvesting operations.

20 We have to promote multiple use. We were
21 all created equal, or so I was told as a kid, so why
22 does one group have so much say and another so little.
23 Let's all get our use out of this great land, put back
24 as much as we take. With that philosophy, how can we
25 go wrong. We all have to live in the same communities

1 so wouldn't life be a little easier if we learned to
2 share.

3 Thank you.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, very much Mr.
5 Stuckles.

6 Are there any questions for Mr. Stuckles?

7 (no response)

8 Thank you very much, sir.

9 MR. STUCKLES: Thank you.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Fred Bergman here?

11 FRED BERGMAN, Sworn

12 MR. F. BERGMAN: I'm a citizen of Ear
13 Falls. I first came up into this country in the year
14 of 1948. I'm a senior citizen now of course, retired.
15 I have a trap line and I have a lot of concerns.

16 For many years I have had a sincere
17 concern for the many problems which exist here in the
18 northwest of Ontario. We have had many commissions
19 studying our area and I have made many submissions to
20 these various groups. The shelves at Queen's Park are
21 full of these studies. I would think keeping the dust
22 off the volumes would be a full-time job.

23 The definition of environment in my
24 dictionary is as follows: surroundings, especially
25 those affecting peoples' lives. Unfortunately wildlife

1 is not too much a part of the definition. All life has
2 its role to play in the environment.

3 The proposal the Ministry of Natural
4 Resources has submitted mainly to bypass the
5 environmental assessment process, except in special
6 circumstances, is ridiculous. Just why should the
7 people of the northwest have trust in the decisions
8 made by the bureaucrats in Toronto. Any decision made
9 at a local level are invariably subject to change once
10 a large Canadian Forest Products and Boise do not agree
11 and put the pressure on the Ministry of the Environment
12 or Natural Resources and their highly qualified staff
13 in Toronto.

14 If this proposal is accepted by the
15 Ministry of the Environment, we would then be put in
16 the position whereas people would then have one
17 ministry made the decisions instead of two.

18 Our input into any matter would be so
19 buried in so much bureaucracy it would be rendered
20 useless. Who decides specific management plans, the
21 Natural Resources or the Ministry of the Environment or
22 the big corporations.

23 A book could be written about the
24 infractions committed by the woods companies. Before
25 this government considers new policies, start enforcing

1 the ones on the books now.

2 There are virtually no restrictions on
3 the size of clearcutting. It is appalling to see the
4 vast devastated clearcut areas, the lack of concern for
5 wildlife.

6 The blowdown area around Pypette Lake is
7 a prime example of the power the woods companies have
8 over the Ministry of Natural Resources. The area had
9 to be cut as salvage of course has a time limit, before
10 the wood is rendered useless. Before the operators
11 would touch the blowdown, it was agreed there would be
12 no stumpage fees. This was well and good in itself,
13 however, it was also agreed they could cut a great deal
14 of standing timber also. Consequently a lot of the
15 blowdown was not salvaged.

16 The Ministry of Natural Resources have
17 the power to enforce these outfits to cut what the
18 ministry wants, yet these companies will not cooperate
19 unless it is in their interest and theirs only.

20 This area was hard to access before the
21 cutting and contained an excellent moose population.
22 Instead of the Ministry of Natural Resources closing
23 the area to hunting for a few years to give the moose a
24 chance to adapt to the change, the area was left open.
25 Consequently last fall was a mass slaughter.

1 Now, the Ministry of Natural Resources
2 said the area was over harvested so they reduce the
3 tags for the next season. This is not the only area
4 hit this way. Local advice has never been considered
5 as these so-called experts just out of university know
6 it all.

7 The timber outfits have made millions
8 cutting the virgin timber in the northwest. Nature has
9 supplied various types of timber to enable all species
10 of wildlife to exist. Now we find out that the
11 nature's control has been a crock, virtually cut
12 everything, waste what you don't want, then you plant
13 one species of tree that is wanted, once it takes root,
14 you go out and spray it and kill any tree not wanted.
15 This system is contrary to nature as wildlife needs a
16 mixture to survive. That is if the spray does not
17 kill.

18 The spray experts tell me there is no
19 danger to wildlife. Tell that nonsense to a trapper.
20 I hear -- I have here a sample. The experts say it is
21 no more dangerous than salt. Would any of you like to
22 try a sip. So much for environmental control.

23 The Ministry of the Environment would do
24 well to look into the pollution created through
25 spraying done by government agencies such as Hydro,

1 Department of Highways. The Ontario Government ranks
2 high on the list of polluters.

3 The forest management agreements between
4 the Ministry of Natural Resources and the timber
5 companies were a step in the right direction as the
6 people had input and knew how much timber was to be cut
7 in a specific time and where, however, this system was
8 short lived.

9 Now, after the agreement has been
10 finalized, the companies come out with amendments to
11 the plan agreed. You see a small notice in the local
12 newspaper accompanied by a map you can't read telling
13 us all about the amendment. You get so many of these
14 proposed changes it is virtually impossible to keep up
15 with it all. When you do investigate, it is the old
16 story that these changes were agreed to years back and
17 the company just didn't get around to cutting the area.

18 A prime example. Boise Cascade had every
19 intention to cut our nature and ski trails right inside
20 the Town of Ear Falls. This was one time public outcry
21 stopped them in their track. The list can go on and
22 on.

23 It is said the reforestation of the cut
24 areas will ensure that our children's children will be
25 able to enjoy nature as we do today. At the present

1 rate the timber is being cut and the land and wildlife
2 is being devastated, our grandchildren and their
3 children will never see nature as it is today. It will
4 not take many more years and there will be nothing left
5 for the next 75 to hundred years.

6 The large corporations will not be here a
7 hundred years from now. If by chance they are,
8 technology will be to a point where people will not be
9 required as they are at the present time.

10 Should the Ministry of Environment agree
11 to the Ministry of Natural Resources proposal, in time
12 it will be another tool for the corporations to use to
13 enjoy yet more freedom to do as they wish and further
14 hinder any input from the people of the area.

15 Let us not get tied up in any more
16 bureaucratic red tape. All that is required is for the
17 Ministry of Natural Resources to get hard nosed more
18 often and enforce the law, fines and jail terms imposed
19 where warranted, not a slap on the hand and a nickel
20 and dime fines. More power at the local level of the
21 Ministry of Natural Resources required without
22 interference from Toronto.

23 It is sure becoming apparent the next few
24 years are going to be interesting here in the
25 northwest. Between the secret negotiations going on

1 with the natives, the large timber companies, tourist
2 outfitters, high costs, more taxes, et cetera, we will
3 certainly be able to leave our children a wonderful
4 legacy.

5 We used to have a saying up here, if
6 things go to hell here we can always move farther
7 north. Even that is going down the tube.

8 Thank you.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Bergman.

10 Did you have copies of your presentation
11 you wanted to leave with us?

12 MR. F. BERGMAN: Yes.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Fine. We will give them an
14 exhibit number. Sorry, could we ask you a question,
15 please.

16 MR. F. BERGMAN: Oh sure.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Pardon me. And I can take
18 those presentations from you?

19 MR. F. BERGMAN: (handed)

20 MADAM CHAIR: We will make Mr. Bergman's
21 presentation Exhibit 1815.

22 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1815: Presentation by Fred Bergman.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Bergman, in your
24 experience as a trapper, what happens to your trap line
25 when logging operations are nearby?

1 MR. F. BERGMAN: We have had a policy,
2 where they are logging we stay away from the immediate
3 area. Well, believe me, clearcut logging does not do
4 anything for trapping. I mean, the areas that they
5 leave are not sufficient to retain the wildlife that we
6 have, like, in the area.

7 A good trapper, and I think my sons and I
8 are, we control the amount of animals we take and
9 logging certainly does devastate our plans, but our
10 biggest problem have been -- well, as an example, when
11 the snow was still on the ground we went out to our
12 trap line, I forget just how long ago it was, maybe a
13 few months ago, but we broke trails with the snow
14 machines. It can be in itself a pretty hairy set up
15 and we went back a couple of days later and a logger
16 deliberately took his skidder and zig-zagged back and
17 forth across our trails again and again and destroyed
18 everything. We couldn't even get into our trap lines.

19 This type of thing isn't warranted. I
20 know that we have had this trouble, we have had it
21 straightened out, but it continually reared its ugly
22 head every once in a while.

23 But the clearcutting, the amount of it,
24 the size of it, the animals are just devastated. The
25 spraying - you won't find a mouse in the area.

1 However, you can't convince the Natural
2 Resources and I understand the Ministry of the
3 Environment, too.

4 MR. MARTEL: Tell me, if you have a lake
5 or a pothole that's, let's say, less than 10 hectares -
6 I use that figure deliberately because of the policy
7 that exists at the present time - how much life is
8 there around these -- aquatic life or is there around
9 these potholes? I will call them potholes, ten
10 hectares or less.

11 How much aquatic life is there or is
12 there aquatic life around those smaller lakes?

13 MR. F. BERGMAN: You can find beaver
14 houses, you can find mink. It depends largely on the
15 trees that nature has put there originally. If you
16 have in there your poplar, your birch, your tag alders,
17 you are certainly going to find beaver, you are
18 certainly going to have a rabbit population, you are
19 certainly going to have marten, fisher, you will have
20 mink.

21 But on the other hand, if it is such a
22 small pothole it may be even -- now I am going contrary
23 to something else, it may be even to the trappers'
24 advantage to cut it right to the logging line, then a
25 new growth of tag alders and whatnot come up and there

1 is better feed for your beaver, but that is, as you
2 term, small pothole.

3 MR. MARTEL: Well, I am just trying to
4 get at what happens to the aquatic life around these
5 potholes of ten hectares or less because we don't have
6 that type of protection.

7 What happens to that life if you clearcut
8 in large clearcuts? What happens to the animal life
9 that's around there?

10 MR. F. BERGMAN: It moves. It has got to
11 move or starve to death, and with the size of the
12 clearcuts to date that would be miles.

13 The idea of the whole business of
14 trapping is that you trap one portion of your trapline
15 one season and you don't overkill and you go to another
16 portion the next year and you trap it. So the other
17 portion that you previously trapped, you come back, and
18 invariably you will come back with as many or more
19 animals and in better condition, but you have to manage
20 it to save it like a farmer would his field.

21 You can't do it with the vast
22 clearcutting that has been taking place.

23 MR. MARTEL: The other thing I wanted to
24 ask you about is, you were concerned about the
25 reduction of the moose population here about a year

1 ago.

2 Have you ever been asked for input by MNR
3 with respect to what you do following a clearcut on the
4 wildlife portion?

5 I mean, we have a timber management plan
6 in place, but how frequently have people like yourself
7 who are trappers been involved in any wildlife plan or
8 are you involved or are you asked for your input?

9 MR. F. BERGMAN: Well, we are very
10 seldomly ever asked, but we certainly give our input,
11 but they don't listen. So what is the sense of telling
12 them something if they don't listen.

13 Now, in this particular case, my sons and
14 I went into Dryden, it is in the Dryden District, we
15 sat down with MNR and we talked to them about it and
16 the answer we got out of them was, public opinion would
17 be against them and to close an area like that there
18 would be such an out cry that they have to keep it
19 open.

20 The Long Legged Road was another example.
21 I mean, it is just -- well, I know my one son down the
22 road counted over 30 moose there in about a 10-mile
23 square mile area that were taken out of there.

24 MR. MARTEL: MNR has faced the heat
25 before on moose licences wherever you have gone. I'm

1 just surprised simply because they have had to take a
2 fair amount of flack over moose licences over the
3 years. The type of answer you got was that they would
4 be forced to keep it up due to public pressure. My
5 understanding is that they have closed areas off
6 because of public pressure. I could be wrong.

7 MR. F. BERGMAN: We haven't seen too many
8 of them.

9 MR. MARTEL: Or reduce the number of tags
10 there. They may not close it off totally, but reduce
11 the number of tags that are available to reduce the cut
12 and you say you haven't notice any --

13 MR. F. BERGMAN: The road area that is
14 operated by Ear Falls Contracting and Canadian Forest
15 Products, they have always retained closed areas there
16 which is good and they seem to be managing it quite
17 well.

18 Now, whether they are in close
19 cooperation with the Ministry, I'm not sure. I don't
20 know. I don't know what negotiations they go through,
21 but I do know that there are areas that are
22 deliberately left open to satisfy these experts from
23 the south, these big hunters that come up from the
24 south.

25 We are getting parties of 40 people in a

1 group that come up and that's a lot of hunters in one
2 group, and when they get into a small area like that
3 and where the animals have been protected by nature all
4 their lives and all of a sudden they are standing out
5 in the clearcut just like a cow out in the pasture, you
6 can't miss them.

7 MR. MARTEL: You are saying there should
8 be a certain amount of time left before one is allowed
9 to go in and hunt the area?

10 MR. F. BERGMAN: Right. Let them
11 climatize themselves to the area after it is cut.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
13 questions for Mr. Bergman?

14 Mr. Cassidy?

15 MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Bergman, you were
16 talking about the Pypette Lake blowdown and I think you
17 indicated there were no stumpage fees paid in that
18 area.

19 My information, sir, from Boise Cascade
20 officials and from Canadian Pacific Forest Products
21 officials is that in fact discounted salvage rates were
22 paid stumpage fees in that area.

23 MR. F. BERGMAN: The word that I got from
24 their employers was that there was no stumpage fee.

25 MR. CASSIDY: All right. In addition,

1 are there local -- is there a large local interest in
2 moose hunting in this area?

3 MR. F. BERGMAN: Oh, of course.

4 MR. CASSIDY: So there a lot of people
5 who might be interested in this local area in hunting
6 in the area such as you described?

7 MR. F. BERGMAN: Sure, but that doesn't
8 enter into it.

9 MR. CASSIDY: I have no further
10 questions.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions?

12 Ms. Blastorah?

13 MS. BLASTORAH: I have a few questions
14 for Mr. Bergman.

15 My name is Catherine Blastorah and I am
16 acting for Ministry of Natural Resources in this
17 hearing. I just have a few questions to ask you.

18 I just wanted to clarify one thing. You
19 mentioned large hunting parties coming up from southern
20 Ontario and I think the example you gave was 40
21 hunters.

22 Am I correct that those 40 hunters
23 wouldn't necessarily have 40 tags?

24 MR. F. BERGMAN: They would all have
25 tags. There would be a variety of tags. Some would

1 have adult tags and some would have calf tags.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. Just for
3 clarification. When you talked of closed areas, those
4 are areas closed to hunting?

5 MR. F. BERGMAN: Yes.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Not closed to access?

7 MR. F. BERGMAN: No, closed to hunting.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: I do have some
9 information that in the area you were speaking of,
10 Pypette Lake, the overall moose population for that
11 area, according to the information I have, has risen
12 not just on a 10-hectare -- I believe it 10 hectares
13 you mentioned or 10 --

14 MR. F. BERGMAN: Ten square files.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: But the overall moose
16 population on that wildlife management unit has
17 actually increased. Do you have any information
18 contrary to that?

19 MR. F. BERGMAN: Well, I don't know where
20 you get your information from, but...

21 MS. BLASTORAH: Well, perhaps I could
22 clarify then. Were you speaking specifically of the 10
23 square miles?

24 MR. F. BERGMAN: No, the whole Pypette
25 area.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: How large would that be?

2 MR. F. BERGMAN: How big is it, Rod?

3 FROM THE AUDIENCE: Well, it would be 20
4 square miles.

5 MS. BLASTORAH: 20 square miles?

6 MR. F. BERGMAN: About 20 square files.

7 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

8 Now, in relation to your earlier comments
9 about the timber management planning process, am I
10 correct that you were indicating you felt there should
11 be more involvement of the public locally?

12 MR. F. BERGMAN: Yes, absolutely.

13 MS. BLASTORAH: I do have an article here
14 that I believe was written by you, a letter to the
15 editor of the District News, the Red Lake District
16 News.

17 Can you confirm whether this was in fact
18 a letter to the District News written by you on January
19 2nd, 1991?

20 MR. F. BERGMAN: Yes.

21 MS. BLASTORAH: I have copy of that for
22 the Board. I will have to make additional copies later
23 I'm afraid.

24 MR. F. BERGMAN: That's the guy that came
25 into town and cut our skid trails out.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: I just wanted to go over
2 this quickly in relation to your comments about local
3 involvement and the importance of local involvement.

4 I take it from this letter that you have
5 in fact had some positive experiences with the Ministry
6 of Natural Resources and you are emphasizing in this
7 letter the importance of people getting involved in the
8 timber management planning process?

9 MR. F. BERGMAN: Absolutely.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: That's fair. You do
11 indicate here that every person in Ear Falls, including
12 the Ear Falls Council, had an opportunity to object to
13 proposals put forward and that in fact no proposals
14 were -- no objections rather were raised at the time of
15 the timber management plan open house in Ear Falls?

16 MR. F. BERGMAN: That's right.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: You do indicate in this
18 letter to the editor that contrary to the general
19 belief that the open houses are a waste of time, that
20 is not true; correct?

21 MR. F. BERGMAN: That's right.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: Are you aware that the
23 Ministry of Natural Resources has as part of their
24 proposal in relation to this hearing suggested the
25 appropriateness -- or that local advisory committees

1 should be put in place to assist the timber management
2 planning team in preparing timber management plans?

3 MR. F. BERGMAN: Oh, that would be great.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: So you think that's a
5 good idea?

6 MR. F. BERGMAN: Sure. Absolutely.

7 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

8 MR. F. BERGMAN: Any participation that
9 the public can put in.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: Those are my questions,
11 Mrs. Koven. I ask that this letter be file as an
12 exhibit.

13 MADAM CHAIR: That will be Exhibit 1816.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

15 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1816: Article written by Mr. Bergman
16 to the Red Lake District News
 dated January 2nd, 1991.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Bergman.

18 Is Mr. John Lesiuk here?

19 JOHN LESIUK, Sworn

20 MR. LESIUK: Good afternoon. My name is
21 John Lesiuk. The Canadian Shield of which we are
22 living is the last portion of North America to be under
23 the glacier and the glaciers left rock, clay, sand and
24 gravel ridges, deep plates and muskeg; none of these
25 very fertile.

1 So far our forest resources have been
2 mainly used for industrial purposes. The forest
3 industry is quite combative with other resource users,
4 would like to expand and are not encouraged.

5 Clearcut is an enormous problem, trying
6 to replant and have a viable forest grow from a
7 replant. Loss of soil by wind and water erosion, lost
8 nutrients due to water run off, valuable
9 micro-ecosystems lost, never to be again.

10 Ecosystem are scattered throughout the
11 forest due to special nutritional or moisture
12 conditions or shelter from the weather that special
13 plants grow in. Sometimes a hectare or two big, others
14 only a few metres squares, some even in smaller
15 pockets.

16 Monoculture. Loss of genetic diversity
17 which brought up to today's extreme (inaudible) of
18 unwanted species also causes biological diversity lost.
19 It also causes another problem. First we have to
20 scarify out replanting areas, then we plant.

21 Two years down the line we have to spray
22 something called brush with brush killers. Then we run
23 into instant problems which run in cycles every few
24 years. Every few years, if climatic conditions are
25 favourable more often, they have to be sprayed to kill

1 insects. This has to be done periodically until the
2 forest is harvested.

3 More problems are created. We do not
4 have the biological diversity in our forests, that mix
5 of different species of trees that do not allow huge
6 infestations of insects in any one species.

7 A place that is used is free to grow, and
8 this is a misleading expression because with the
9 monoculture replanting, even after blowing for five
10 years, can still be cropped up by fast growing poplars.

11 This is a quote from Professor Herdon, a
12 retired professor of the Lakehead U. on CPQ radio and
13 he is the professor that was commissioned to the study
14 on reforestation in Ontario:

15 "We have to have more foresters so that
16 local soil and nutrient conditions can...
17 replanting and that micro-ecosystems have
18 been found and identified. With more
19 foresters we can take a look at more
20 intensive cultivation of the forest with
21 a view to supplying our local need for
22 fuel and possibly generation of
23 electricity by use of fast growing
24 species that are not used for anything
25 else."

1 Each of our towns and native reservations
2 need its own ground large enough to supply domestic
3 fuel, manage plantations for fast regrowth
4 and plant the species that take only 15 to 20 years to
5 mature. Local people should be used for this work.

6 Intensive management and cultivation is a
7 much needed part of our forest regeneration if we are
8 going to meet our fuel need for the future.

9 Our young people are having to say in
10 universities longer and longer. Summers jobs are
11 harder and harder to get. We could use these workers
12 to our advantage in the forest industry. Why don't we
13 give our young people a summer job in the forest
14 industry so they can get that superior education that
15 today's jobs require.

16 Is it too much to ask the private and
17 public sectors of our forestry industries to quit being
18 combative and join hands with the people in helping
19 themselves in Ontario to have a viable forest industry
20 in the future. Intensive reforestation has to be
21 practised because our fossil fuels are disappearing at
22 an alarming rate.

23 This is the vanishing ecosystems. That's
24 the lady slipper which parts of its nutrients come from
25 the soil and part by catching insects and that picture

1 was taken last summer not far away from here.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Would you like to submit
3 that as evidence, Mr. Lesiuk?

4 MR. LESIUK: Yes.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much. Mr.
6 Lesiuk has given the Board a photograph of a lady
7 slipper and this will be Exhibit No. 1817.

8 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1817: Photograph of a lady slipper.

9 MR. LESIUK: The micro-ecosystems are
10 being lost. There was possibly about 20 plants in that
11 area where that picture was taken.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Do you have anything else
13 you would like to say to the Board, Mr. Lesiuk?

14 MR. LESIUK: That's all. Thank you.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any questions for
16 Mr. Lesiuk?

17 (no response)

18 Thank you very much, sir.

19 MR. LESIUK: Thank you.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Is Victor Robinson here?

21 VICTOR ROBINSON, Sworn

22 MR. V. ROBINSON: Good afternoon. I
23 appreciate the Board coming to the area so local
24 residents have a chance of giving our opinion.

25 My name is Victor Robinson and I'm

1 President of Ear Falls Contracting Limited in Ear
2 Falls. I graduated from the university of Toronto in
3 1971 with a Bachelor of Science in Forestry. Prior to
4 that, I lived in Dryden, was born in Dryden and have
5 been in this area for 43 years.

6 The company that we have is a
7 family-owned business owned by myself and my brother.
8 We purchased the business in 1973 and have been in Ear
9 Falls since then.

10 The town was expanding at this time and
11 we were involved in installing water and sewer lines,
12 streets and general development with the township. As
13 the development slowed down, we started building
14 logging access roads for Reid Paper. We expanded with
15 them as their operations grew and we are presently
16 working for Canadian Pacific Forest Products.

17 We have built all the main access roads
18 for the logging operations for Canadian Pacific Forest
19 Products that is based out of Ear Falls. We have been
20 scarifying for the company since 1984 when the Trout
21 Lake FMA was signed.

22 In 1987, we started timber harvesting
23 when CP went to a contract logging system in Ear Falls.
24 Under the direction of CP we are now responsible for
25 all road access, harvesting and site preparation based

1 out of Ear Falls.

2 In a year, we harvest a hundred thousand
3 cords of wood, build approximately 50 (inaudible) of
4 main and access roads and scarify approximately 2000
5 hectares. All the area harvested is free for
6 regeneration in one form or another.

7 We have 81 employees with 161 dependents
8 totalling 242 people directly dependent on Ear Falls
9 contracting and the forest industry. Our annual
10 payroll including benefits is approximately \$4
11 1/2-million.

12 In the past 18 years, being closely
13 involved in the forest industry, I have seen a lot of
14 the area harvested and watched the regeneration grow.
15 All areas harvested have been treated and to my
16 knowledge all these areas have come back with stocking
17 well above the limits set by the government, whether
18 the areas were planted, aerial seeded or left for
19 natural regeneration.

20 I am very proud to have played a part in
21 this as I drive around the limits and see the progress
22 of regeneration from year to year. I have also watched
23 the growth of fishing, hunting and trapping as access
24 is made easier by road development.

25 With all the development on this limit, I

1 am not aware of any adverse effects on soil erosion,
2 fishing habitat or wildlife. If a sensitive area is
3 recognized, such as heron rookeries, areas are left
4 around them to protect their environment.

5 Being a forester and with my experience,
6 I believe the forest management agreement between CP
7 and the province on the Trout Lake Forest with its
8 guidelines, policies and procedures is working well.

9 With my experience in working with CP, I
10 know they are committed to good forest management as
11 they must protect the future investment in the
12 northwest.

13 In recent years with a growing concern
14 over the environment, I have seen increasing awareness
15 of any operations to make sure the environment is
16 protected. The new guidelines that have been
17 introduced are being followed. Guidelines that are
18 sound and practical are easy to accept and followed
19 both by the industry and the employees.

20 As a business man, I recognize the need
21 to be competitive and the value of being flexible in
22 decision-making. In the forest industry, there is so
23 many variables one faces every day that even the best
24 plans have to change. The ability to alter plans
25 quickly, bearing in mind basic guidelines, keeps us and

1 the industry competitive.

2 Any system that slows this process is
3 detrimental to the industry, to us as a company and
4 ultimately to the people of the area when our
5 competitive edge is lost.

6 This is why the class environmental
7 assessment proposed by the MNR is required. It is a
8 workable and practical solution to the environment as
9 well as maintaining a predictable and substantial
10 supply of wood for the forest industry as well as
11 promoting multiple use for other forest users.

12 As a resident in the area as well as our
13 employees, we have a real interest in the environment
14 and we not only work in the forest, but our recreation
15 is there, too.

16 I know the value of the forest industry
17 to the region and it would be disastrous to the area if
18 the industry has to shut down because of the lack of
19 competitiveness in the marketplace due to a slow and
20 cumbersome regulatory system.

21 Thank you.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Robinson.

23 MR. MARTEL: Just one question, Mr.

24 Robinson.

25 You made the point that you make lakes

1 more accessible because of opening up areas. How do
2 you find the tourist operators? Are they receptive?

3 I mean, our experience has been totally
4 opposite. What we have heard is that the tourist
5 operators are quite upset with the access to lakes for
6 which previously there had been none. My colleague and
7 I have heard in every community we have gone to that
8 there is a--

9 MR. V. ROBINSON: There is a problem.

10 MR. MARTEL: --difference of opinion.

11 MR. V. ROBINSON: I go along with that.
12 I understand that there are problems with the tourist
13 outfitters; there is no doubt about it.

14 The people within the area, that live
15 here year round and have grown up here recognize the
16 value of the area that we have, the lakes that we have,
17 the value of being able to fish those lakes. When we
18 open up different areas that allows the local residents
19 to take a chance and be able to go out and take
20 advantage of the area that we do have.

21 I know about the problems we have with
22 the tourist outfitters saying we are getting too close
23 to some other lakes, they would like to keep their
24 camps as fly-in camps. That's a definite problem.
25 It's being dealt with. We are being kept away from the

1 areas. We are logging in the winter time in those
2 areas so that their operations are not being affected
3 in the summertime.

4 One thing that we have as a problem as
5 residents within the area is that we see the tourist
6 operators coming in and taking over those particular
7 lakes that we can't go into and all the money is
8 heading south in the winter time, and we feel as if the
9 local people should have some rights to the area too,
10 as well as the tourist operators, but I still think we
11 can work together.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
13 questions for Mr. Robinson?

14 Mr. Cassidy?

15 MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Robinson, you indicated
16 in part of your presentation, I think you said there is
17 something like some variables facing us every day, that
18 we have to be able to respond to the changes required.

19 Could you give me just an example of the
20 type of variable that you had in mind when you said
21 that, and I'm not looking for every possible situation,
22 just an example.

23 MR. V. ROBINSON: I'm talking like the
24 five-year plan that we're in right at this particular
25 moment in time was proposed as we were going to be

1 cutting more poplar than what we are actually doing
2 now, and now that it's in with the plan because it
3 wasn't put in there, there was a change in the
4 marketplace and now we are into amendments, again, to
5 be able to get us enough wood so we would be able to
6 cut.

7 Another thing we run into, even though we
8 have cruisers on the area and we are into overmature,
9 we find actual volumes coming off the area is about 25
10 per cent less than what was indicated; so, therefore,
11 it was real burden on the forest department how to find
12 enough wood in order for us to cut that.

13 MR. CASSIDY: Okay.

14 MR. V. ROBINSON: The other thing that I
15 worry about or, just about any plan that you can have,
16 but just taking it to the ridiculousness of the point,
17 if we have a plan in mind and we contact the Ministry -
18 this is off the limit at the moment - but if we apply
19 for an area for a gravel pit and they come out and
20 indicate where we can dig and it turns out in that
21 little particular area that the material isn't there.

22 Now, if you want to move over 20 feet
23 from where they put the stakes, we have to make another
24 phone call in order to get moved and, in some cases,
25 somebody happened to come out and take a look at the

1 area.

2 Now, if that gets through, that over
3 regulation on just about everything you do in the bush
4 to, let's say for instance, you want to put a culvert
5 in one spot and you can't put it because the situation
6 has changed, somebody has to come out and look at it,
7 then there is time and money wasted.

8 MR. CASSIDY: All right. I'm interested
9 in finding some information out about an organization -
10 and you may be able to help me on this - the
11 Northwestern Ontario Forestry Training Centre, which I
12 understand is based in Ear Falls. Are you familiar
13 with that organization?

14 MR. V. ROBINSON: Yes.

15 MR. CASSIDY: Could you provide me with
16 some details on what that centre does?

17 MR. V. ROBINSON: Well, basically that
18 centre is a training centre, started out being a
19 training centre for truck drivers in the logging
20 industry because there was becoming a shortage of that
21 particular personnel.

22 It has worked out very well so far and
23 now they're in the process of trying to train personnel
24 in the logging industry on the different types of
25 equipment and other construction equipment.

1 MR. CASSIDY: Are you involved with that
2 centre?

3 MR. V. ROBINSON: No, not personally.

4 MR. CASSIDY: I see. Do you know how
5 many people it would have employed in Ear Falls?

6 MR. V. ROBINSON: No. I would guess
7 somewhere around 10 or 12.

8 MR. CASSIDY: I see. And how long has it
9 been established; do you know?

10 MR. V. ROBINSON: I guess they're on the
11 second year.

12 MR. CASSIDY: I'm sorry?

13 MR. V. ROBINSON: There's still on the
14 second year.

15 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions?

17 (no response)

18 Thank you very much, Mr. Robinson.

19 MS. ROBINSON: Thank you.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Mel -- no, is Mr.
21 Robert Robinson here?

22 (no response)

23 Mr. Mel Tigeson?

24 (no response)

25 And finally, Mr. Floyd Drager?

1 (no response)

2 The next appointment actually was
3 scheduled at 3:45, so perhaps these gentlemen haven't
4 arrived yet. They didn't think they would be called
5 this early.

6 All right. Is Mr. Lorne Roulston here?

7 LORNE ROULSTON, Sworn

8 MR. ROULSTON: I would like to thank the
9 Board and members for having the time for me this
10 afternoon to say a few words. I didn't get them to do
11 any particulars here when I wrote my discussion here in
12 a letter form, so I'll just carry on with that.

13 Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.
14 Being a logging contractor and having worked in the
15 bush for the past 30 years I feel I have to convey my
16 thoughts and a little personal input to these
17 environmental hearings.

18 I am a one third owner along with my
19 partners Harold Wilson and Don Roulston in two logging
20 companies and one sawmill, these companies are R & W
21 Timber Limited in Ear Falls, Skookum Bay Logging in Red
22 Lake, and Skookum Bay Sawmill.

23 These two companies, which employ 55 to
24 65 people on the millers run, are mostly local people,
25 has a gross turnover of approximately 75,000 cords

1 annually, plus revenue to Ear Falls and Red Lake of
2 approximately \$70 to \$80-million.

3 Over the last 30 years we have seen many
4 changes in our operation in the logging industry.
5 Contrary to peoples' belief, the logging in the forest
6 today has a very strict set of guidelines and we do not
7 go and cut and harvest timber where or whenever we
8 want. MNR, MOE, fish and wildlife, tourism, trapping
9 and local people have a great say in the type of cut
10 and where and how we do things today.

11 Our cuts are now planned for two-year
12 cuts, five-year cuts, 10-year cuts, 15-year cuts and
13 20-year cuts. These are all planned with an open house
14 to the public each year.

15 People say we are raping our forests. I
16 believe if we manage our forests correctly, they will
17 go on forever. They are nature's renewable resources.

18 Today the three main industries in this
19 country still remains the forest industry, tourism and
20 mining. The forest industry is a year-round operation,
21 it's an economic spinoff to the whole country.

22 Tourism, which is rated second in the
23 country, is a good industry and should receive a lot of
24 praise for the money they turn over in six months, and
25 it is incredible. The only thing lacking, our town,

1 schools and businesses cannot run on a six-month year,
2 we cannot roll up the sidewalks and all go south with
3 the birds and come back when the weather is nice and
4 sunny.

5 You take mining. Mining is a boom to
6 every town and community. These mines will turn out
7 mega bucks to the miners while they are there, but
8 sooner or later that hole in the ground, when the ore
9 is gone and the mine shuts down, then you have serious
10 repercussions and we will be a ghost town.

11 I believe that in this -- I believe that
12 in the logging business we can go on forever because of
13 the silviculture and the turnaround in the management
14 of the forest. I'm not saying we are turning it in 20
15 year or maybe even 30, but we have a good start now and
16 in the future. Maybe our grandchildren will make a
17 living doing the same thing that we do today.

18 In the Red Lake/Ear Falls area there is
19 approximately 16 logging contractors with allowable
20 cuts, 200,000 up here in Red Lake and I think Canadian
21 Pacific Forest Products, now I'm not sure, I heard
22 around 200,000 in the Ear Falls area but with Boise
23 it's come to 400,000 allowable cut which means
24 \$40-million to our multi-local economy.

25 We need these forests to survive and keep

1 our communities alive. As we said today, with the
2 strict guidelines and even more to come, we as logging
3 contractors have to stay competitive and stay in
4 business if we want to survive. In these tough times
5 of recession, poor economy and cutbacks, the last thing
6 we need is more stringent guidelines.

7 The forest industry in northwestern
8 Ontario is what a prairie is to the farmer, is what a
9 car manufacturer or heavy industry is to Toronto and is
10 also the grand banks -- what the grand banks is to
11 Newfoundland.

12 We do not tell Toronto no more factories
13 or industries, even if they happen to be a small valet.
14 We don't tell the farmer how to farm, and we don't tell
15 the people how to fish or run their mines or their
16 tourism.

17 The tourism business, because we for one
18 know very little about these industries, therefore, I
19 feel if you are a professional in your field, by all
20 means run it that way and leave the logging to people
21 who know how and have experience in this field.

22 I would like to close by saying, logging
23 has been around this area for the last 75 years. We
24 also have some of the best fishing in the world, the
25 cleanest air in the world and the best hunting in the

1 world.

2 In a study by done by MNR with the help
3 of -- just a couple of years ago, the moose population
4 in the Ear Falls area ranked No. 1 for moose per capita
5 in Canada. We also boast the bald eagle capital in the
6 world in the Ear Falls area. With statistics like
7 this, I cannot see that we need more stringent
8 guidelines. We also have eagles nests not 25 feet from
9 our existing logging road. He has been there for the
10 last 10 years. I think the logging industry worked
11 along with this, with any of our other industries and
12 environment, but we have to do it -- but we have to use
13 common sense and everything else as common sense
14 prevails.

15 Thank you very much for this opportunity
16 to speak at this time.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
18 Roulston.

19 Are there any questions of Mr. Roulston?
20 (no response)

21 Thank you very much, sir.

22 MR. ROULSTON: Thank you.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Ron Bergman here?

24 RON BERGMAN, Sworn

25 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Bergman.

1 Please be seated.

2 MR. R. BERGMAN: My name is Ron Bergman,
3 I live in Ear Falls and I have lived in Ear Falls for
4 30 years. I was born in Sioux Lookout in 1952 and I'm
5 a northerner.

6 Whenever somebody tells me something it's
7 very important to understand who is talking and the
8 point of view they are coming from. So that you can
9 understand me a little better, I'm a northerner. I
10 live and work in Ear Falls. I also work in the timber
11 industry. I'm also a trapper.

12 I come before you neither as a trapper or
13 a person employed in the timber industry, but instead
14 the most fundamental kind of environmentalist. I say
15 environmentalist because I'm regularly out and active
16 both in work and in pleasure on much of the grounds
17 surrounding my community. I think that gives me a
18 better perspective on both the private sector and
19 government's actions and attitudes. I would like to
20 speak about a number of topics today.

21 No. 1 accountability. I ask who the
22 MNR's accountable to. All of us, no matter who we are,
23 are all accountable for our actions. The MNR who has
24 made many mistakes over the years answers to no one and
25 have had free reign over the resources long enough.

1 I personally have had reported many
2 infractions by logging industries to the MNR, find out
3 that these occurrences happened regularly and nothing
4 is -- and it is nothing to be really concerned about.
5 The fines levied aren't much of a deterrent so,
6 therefore, they continue.

7 What's the sense of reporting to a
8 Ministry that simply doesn't care. If Boise signs an
9 FMA who checks to see that they live up to what they
10 have agreed to, that they are accountable.

11 No. 2, integrative planning. Much of the
12 area I'm familiar with borders on two different
13 management districts. On many occasions I have talked
14 to both districts about policies within the
15 jurisdictions to find out if they are totally different
16 approaches to the same problem, how can this be.

17 There has been amendment upon amendment
18 to the plan that has affected my action as a trapper,
19 but my input was either misplaced or overlooked because
20 I'm considered a minority amongst the other kind of
21 resource users. Trappers and the general public have
22 the same rights as the logging companies have -- or
23 sorry, trappers and the general public don't have the
24 same rights as the logging companies; namely,
25 amendments.

1 No. 3, social values. I've seen a number
2 of large clearcuts in my trap line that have severely
3 affected other values; namely, what was once a healthy
4 moose population the first week of the season I counted
5 approximately 30 moose killed in relatively small 10
6 square mile. This is discussed with MNR's official s
7 prior to the season. They were aware of the inevitable
8 slaughter, they decided to lower the number of adult
9 tags in management area 5. The depletion of habitat
10 has had a severe impact on animals; namely, marten and
11 fisher.

12 I have come to realize the MNR officials
13 have no backbone when it comes to dealing with
14 foresters employed at Boise, for example. Don't
15 forget, the MNR is resource overseer here, getting a
16 little backbone is well over due.

17 It could also be that unit foresters
18 employed by the MNR are worried about their jobs and
19 what might happen if they slap a few fingers or hands
20 or refuse to give in to Boise.

21 No. 4, hazardous behaviour. I have seen
22 fuel and motor oil dumped in the bush regularly with
23 impunity. I don't do this and I feel it is an
24 unacceptable practice. I can't see others being
25 allowed to do this, but there seems to be no such thing

1 as enforcement. There is litter left everywhere with
2 little concern on the part of the MNR or timber
3 companies.

4 In conclusion, I hope during my
5 presentation you as Board members have had the
6 opportunity to get a better feel for some of the things
7 that are happening in the grounds to our communities.
8 If you are to make a ruling on how the MNR should
9 operate, the answers aren't going to be found in the
10 past presentations of the lawyers' mouths, you should
11 be prepared as Board members to go out and walk this
12 ground and see first hand, as I have. You should be
13 prepared to take some very serious advice and input
14 from people like myself.

15 I believe if there was more community
16 based control over what was going on in our community
17 that some of the major companies and MNR would have to
18 deal with these issues in the bush, would likely be
19 more sensitive, and the result would be a better return
20 for the community and more sustainable environment.

21 Thank you.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
23 Bergman.

24 The incident that you were talking about
25 the 30 moose killed--

1 MR. R. BERGMAN: Mm-hmm.

2 MADAM CHAIR: --is the Pypette Lake
3 incident that we heard from Mr. --

4 MR. R. BERGMAN: Yeah, that is my trap
5 line.

6 MADAM CHAIR: All right, thank you.

7 MR. R. BERGMAN: The reason why I knew
8 that because it just so happened the opening of beaver
9 season and opening of moose season coincided, so I was
10 out there all week in daylight to dark and I really had
11 the opportunity to see what was going on.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Any questions for Mr.
13 Bergman?

14 (no response)

15 Thank you very much.

16 MR. R. BERGMAN: Thank you. Do you want
17 these?

18 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, please, if you've got
19 copies.

20 MR. R. BERGMAN: (handed)

21 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Bergman's will be
22 Exhibit 1818,

23 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1818: Presentation by Ron Bergman.

24 MADAM CHAIR: We will take a 20-minute
25 break now. Thank you very much.

1 ---Recess at 3:25 p.m.

2 ---On resuming at 3:50 p.m.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Good afternoon. We will
4 continue with the hearing. For those of you who joined
5 us recently we have heard from seven people so far and
6 I'm going to call now on Mr. Mel Tigeson.

7 Mr. Tigeson, could you come forward,
8 please.

9 MEL TIGESON, Sworn

10 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead, Mr.
11 Tigeson.

12 MR. TIGESON: I would like to address a
13 few issues this afternoon in a short time with regard
14 to the tourist industry and small business community in
15 the north.

16 In Ontario the tourist industry is the
17 second largest that there is next to the woodlands
18 operation for pulp and paper. It's very important, it
19 makes for many of our towns in the north a second
20 industry. We need more than single-industry towns in
21 order to survive up here. So this has come pretty hard
22 to us the way that the MNR has managed the forests or,
23 in fact, the timber.

24 We feel that in our industry we really
25 haven't been given a fair shake as far as the cushions

1 of trees left in the forests. The pulp and paper mills
2 and the lumber mills need the trees, we in the tourist
3 industry also need the trees, even the local residents
4 need the trees.

5 It's not that the trees are a one-issue
6 item. We need them in order to sell the fishing in the
7 lakes and the northern experience, the wilderness
8 experience. We need them to protect the fisheries in
9 the lakes. We need them to protect the fisheries from
10 access, from aesthetic field and from a biological
11 standpoint, and the biological standpoint it seems is
12 the primary concern of the MNR's, they worry about
13 their soil content and what will be held.

14 If we can increase the areas around the
15 lakes where there are tourism values, keep the roads
16 away from them, protect tourist operations and boat
17 caches, it will greatly help to improve our second
18 industry here in the north.

19 I realize it's a difficult situation, the
20 fact that the people cutting the trees, harvesting them
21 are under the gun to cut costs and do things more
22 efficiently, but at some point in time we can't
23 sacrifice the second industry for the sake of one to
24 survive.

25 A very good example of that is the third

1 industry in our area that survives on the minerals in
2 the ground, and when we have had mining towns in the
3 past that were basically one industry towns and they
4 closed up, so have the towns pretty much.

5 Tourism itself cannot support an area.
6 As it's well known, it's only a seasonal operation. We
7 are presently trying in our industry to put together
8 more winter sports so that we become more year round.
9 It's going to take time, but we can't in the short run
10 sell off all of the forests and all the areas around
11 the lakes that the people south of the border
12 particularly come to see because they don't have it
13 where they live.

14 We were told by our Ministry in fact in
15 the marketing program that we should sell the
16 wilderness experience.

17 As I flew up here today from Vermilion
18 Bay I observed that only the few larger lakes had much
19 of a cushion around them and, in fact, it looked like
20 the normal amounts allotted to us are being infringed
21 upon. It also seems to be the consensus of many people
22 who are in this business the same as I am that this is
23 in fact happening.

24 Road access and its impact on the fishery
25 has been studied on the lakes by the MNR, two lakes in

1 particular, White Lake and Opasatika Lake. These were
2 done back in 1961-71 on White Lake and 73-81 on
3 Opasatika. In both instances it showed a dramatic
4 decline in the fishery once the fishery was opened up
5 by access road.

6 And a direct quote from the DM down there
7 at the time in his letter to one of our operators
8 stated that commercial tourist operators must be able
9 to offer quality fishing to attract and hold their
10 clientele. They are also marketing a fly-in experience
11 and remote setting. Direct road access would destroy
12 all the foregoing. Yet MNR still does continue its
13 practices.

14 We just had a meeting in Kenora with Ray
15 Reilly who is the deputy with MNR and he showed a new
16 format of MNR and in the policy-making area really no
17 place for tourism except under a little box that says
18 CPP which is like a Catch-22.

19 If our industry and all the small
20 business community were to have a seat in this new
21 organization of MNR so that we could be on the ground
22 floor of the planning, we could in fact have a lot of
23 input, we could in fact say that there's certain lakes
24 that really don't matter as much and they can be opened
25 up and they can be opened up for the public, they can

1 be opened up for the residents. On the other hand,
2 these lakes here, there and where have you that need to
3 be fully protected and kept alive for economic
4 development in the tourism industry.

5 If we allow the continued harvest of the
6 forest around the tourism value areas then we're going
7 to see a very drastic decline, worse than we've seen so
8 far, in the small business communities in the north,
9 because without tourists coming, without the tourists
10 driving through the roads, whether they're Canadian or
11 U.S. or where they're from, there's many many
12 businesses that would close.

13 There's many businesses now, marinas et
14 cetera, that without a tourist industry wouldn't be
15 there, there would be very little need for them just to
16 take care of the local residents.

17 Mr. Wild in an interview a short time
18 back with the Sioux Star said for the first time that
19 he would like to see forest management instead of
20 timber management.

21 We in our industry have been after that
22 for a long, long time. We seriously and sincerely hope
23 that out of these hearings we will get a little better,
24 I guess you can say, a little fairer shake on what goes
25 on to ensure that our industry does survive.

1 As an individual myself I operate on
2 Eagle Lake. In the years when the timber was harvested
3 in the Eagle Lake area it's been shown to me that it
4 was done in a properly planned manner, it was not
5 basically deviated from, and that the aesthetics of the
6 lake were preserved, very important, this supports a
7 great number of resorts.

8 Today I had the opportunity to fly over
9 three of my eight boat cache lakes on my way up here
10 and I noticed that one of them has already been cut
11 around, and you can see where the trails are into it.
12 It would be kind of tough for me to sell my guests on
13 wilderness, really a fly-in trip to that lake, and I
14 can see where the roads are headed in the direction of
15 two others.

16 Last year in the fall I took a survey of
17 my other five lakes and I noticed that one had been cut
18 by it and two more were going to be cut by it.

19 If, in fact, the standard value around a
20 lake which said instead of 35 metres, which is 115 feet
21 I believe, which isn't very much, and it were brought
22 up to a couple of hundred metres around the lakes where
23 there are values, it would certainly help provide for
24 economic viability in our industry.

25 We are at this point in time in northern

1 Ontario very much involved with co-management. We hear
2 constantly the Ministries, particularly MNR and MTR,
3 harping on this. I am personally involved in the same
4 down on Eagle Lake with a co-management group, Eagle
5 Lake Resource Management Association, wherey we as
6 tourist operators have gotten together, worked with the
7 local MNR, worked with MGR and the DM and the local
8 people in the process of re-education and proper
9 utilization of all the resources and have done it in a
10 non-one sided manner.

11 In closing, I would like to say that I
12 think this can be done if our timber management is
13 considered forest management and if the MNR in
14 particular will sit down in the future.

15 When we sit down and we go through the
16 values maps, after the values maps are signed off, they
17 have stated in that condition, too many times we have
18 spent the time and effort setting up our values maps
19 for tourism issues, spawning areas, fragility of
20 certain lakes and after several years of planning you
21 go back in, maybe six months later, to check a map and
22 see where a paper company has come in and they and MNR
23 has made a change to the values map.

24 In our opinion, in my industry, is that
25 there should be no changes to these maps, the exception

1 being signed off by all parties concerned.

2 That's all I have to say.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Tigeson.

4 One question. Is it the view of your
5 industry that you can identify, let's say in
6 northwestern Ontario, lakes that you have remote
7 tourism values?

8 If someone were to give you a map today
9 would you be able to say: Yes, these are the lakes
10 that require wider buffers and protection for tourist
11 operators as opposed to these other lakes which can be
12 made accessible to any other users?

13 MR. TIGESON: As an individual no; as an
14 industry yes, we can. We have many organizations that
15 can sit down any time with the MNR. The local tourist
16 associations can sit down with MNR and go through these
17 maps and can identify them.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Is your industry moving
19 north? We have heard testimony from other remote
20 tourist operators that when their operations are
21 encroached on by other users, then they look for
22 other lakes and that involves going farther north.

23 MR. TIGESON: That is a fact, yes.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

25 MR. MARTEL: Could you tell me roughly

1 how many lakes we in fact are talking about that -- if
2 one were to say to you tomorrow: We are going to put a
3 wider buffer around a number of lakes to protect the
4 tourist industry for wilderness experience and so on,
5 how many lakes are we talking about?

6 I haven't got a handle on it. I'm sorry,
7 I have no idea the numbers we are talking about. It's
8 totally abstract right now and we have heard the
9 proposition you're making, but we don't have any
10 numbers to throw into the hopper when we think about
11 what one must decide. I have no idea what you are
12 talking about.

13 MR. TIGESON: That's a good point. I
14 don't know if -- yes, in fact there was. There was
15 something done on that. I don't have an answer for
16 that, but I could get an answer and submit it.

17 MR. MARTEL: That would be helpful.

18 MADAM CHAIR: We understand that we are
19 going to be hearing from NOTO, and I don't know if you
20 are a member of NOTO, Northern Ontario Tourist
21 Outfitters --

22 MR. TIGESON: I am a Director with them
23 also.

24 MADAM CHAIR: I understand a case will be
25 presented to the Board and we are assuming that we will

1 get that kind of information from NOTO.

2 MR. TIGESON: Yes, I believe that is part
3 of our document.

4 MADAM CHAIR: But we would certainly
5 appreciate it if that information is available before
6 that time. We would like to see it.

7 MR. TIGESON: I can find out for you.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Tigeson.

9 Are there any other questions?

10 Mr. Cassidy?

11 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you, Madam Chair.

12 Just a brief question.

13 Sir, you say you are a Director of NOTO.
14 Are you familiar with MNR's timber management
15 guidelines for the protection of tourism values?

16 MR. TIGESON: I am.

17 MR. CASSIDY: You are aware then that
18 those were developed by the Ministry in consultation
19 with NOTO and other representatives of the tourism
20 industry in Ontario?

21 MR. TIGESON: Correct.

22 MR. CASSIDY: In fact, Mr. Robinson who
23 is of the tourist outfitter operation in Vermilion Bay
24 that is in this area and Pat Sayeau from Red Lake were
25 involved in the development of these tourism

1 guidelines?

2 MR. TIGESON: Some of those people, yes,
3 I do know.

4 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

5 MR. MARTEL: I have another question I
6 wanted to ask you. You indicated that in your
7 experience that a tourism operator might work with MNR,
8 locate sites on value maps and then when you come back
9 to it the industry and the MNR in fact have simply
10 ignored the value map.

11 Have you got examples of that? I mean, I
12 would like to know what's happening, how that can occur
13 that if you reach some sort of consensus in a plan that
14 you might -- is there an amendment to the plan? Is
15 there a deviation from the plan? I simply don't know
16 what's leading to these changes without your
17 involvement.

18 MR. TIGESON: It seems that one party can
19 go in and have an amendment made to a plan with MNR
20 without in fact involving the other members who were in
21 on the agreement.

22 MR. MARTEL: You are talking about an
23 administrative amendment, but surely that wouldn't fall
24 under an administrative amendment, at least that's not
25 what I have been led to believe anyway, that that sort

1 of thing could occur under the guise of an
2 administrative amendment.

3 We might hear from MNR in a few minutes
4 because I am a little bit confused on that item.

5 MR. TIGESON: Each values map has a set
6 of plans of the woodlands to be harvested. It is all
7 laid out and all the (inaudible) are listed and so
8 forth and in the past and still presently, after all
9 this work is done, the final outcome can be amended
10 just by two parties getting together on it and there
11 can be changes made in it without concerning all the
12 users groups.

13 MADAM CHAIR: You are talking about the
14 annual work schedule?

15 MR. TIGESON: Right.

16 MR. MARTEL: Do you have any examples of
17 that. Could you provide us with an example?

18 MR. TIGESON: Yes, sir.

19 MR. WISNESKI: Can I speak?

20 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, sir.

21 MR. WISNESKI: My name is Marv Wisneski
22 and I am going to be on...

23 MR. MARTEL: Right.

24 MR. WISNESKI: I am a senior
25 Vice-President for NOTO, but I am not representing NOTO

1 at this meeting.

2 But through my years of experience which
3 I have been on the Board and working with the MNR in
4 relation to road placements and access roads and so
5 forth, we have had many problems that had come up
6 during the course of our negotiations.

7 After the negotiations have been
8 finalized amendments have been introduced and these
9 amendments, although been publicized, we never really
10 had the opportunity timewise to go back and to deal
11 with the amendments and that's when we do run into
12 problems, and that's what Mel is referring to.

13 We do have many, many examples that could
14 be shown how these amendments have affected us.

15 MADAM CHAIR: All right, thank you.

16 Thank you very much.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: I have some questions.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah?

19 MS. BLASTORAH: Ms. Cassidy, do you have
20 anything.

21 MR. CASSIDY: No, I am fine. I was
22 interested in clarifying whether or not we are talking
23 about values map or amendments to the schedules and I
24 think your question addressed that.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: I just have a few

1 questions. I don't believe you were here earlier,
2 Mr. -- I'm sorry.

3 MR. TIGESON: Mr. Tigeson.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: I am on the wrong page
5 here. I am Catherine Blastorah and I am acting for the
6 Ministry of Natural Resources so you know who you are
7 talking to.

8 I just wanted to clarify. Mr. Wisneski
9 indicated he is going to give us some examples in
10 response to Mr. Martel's question. Am I correct then
11 that you weren't thinking of a specific example in
12 making that comment in relation to amendments?

13 MR. TIGESON: Correct, I was not.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: All right. So we should
15 rely on what Mr. Wisneski says--

16 MR. TIGESON: Correct.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: --in relation to that.
18 Okay, I won't do that with you then.

19 In relation to the values map, however, I
20 would just like to clarify one thing. Would you agree
21 with me that where new information becomes available in
22 relation to values it would be important to add that to
23 the values map in order to keep it current?

24 MR. TIGESON: That's correct.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: So you are not saying

1 there should be no changes to the values map?

2 MR. TIGESON: No.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay. So that's fair.

4 Now, you also mentioned the importance of - and I think
5 I understood you correctly - having not one sided
6 groups, but more than one sided groups get together to
7 have input to the plan. Did I understand you
8 correctly?

9 MR. TIGESON: Correct.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: I don't know whether you
11 are aware, you may be, that the Ministry of Natural
12 Resources has proposed that the Board impose a term and
13 condition which would call for public advisory
14 committees which would give advice to the Ministry of
15 Natural Resources' planning team in preparing a timber
16 management plan. Were you aware of that?

17 MR. TIGESON: Yes.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: And would you agree that
19 that would be something that would be consistent with
20 the kind of comment you were making?

21 MR. TIGESON: Absolutely, particularly if
22 it is adopted by all parties involved.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: Would you agree with me
24 that where that kind of advisory committee has input
25 and a decision is made, that the decision-maker must be

1 accountable for that decision?

2 MR. TIGESON: Yes.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: Would you agree with me
4 that when the Ministry of Natural Resources is the body
5 that has the mandate and the government responsibility
6 to the public to ensure that those decisions are
7 upheld, that the Ministry should be the one ultimately
8 accountable for the decisions?

9 MR. TIGESON: Yes, they should as long as
10 they are going along with the public input factor, as
11 long as it falls into good timber management practices.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: Would you agree with me
13 that if that kind of advisory committee is in place and
14 gives input and the advisory committee is not able to
15 agree on something, would you agree with me that
16 someone ultimately has to make a decision?

17 MR. TIGESON: There are sometimes when
18 that's necessary.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: Would you agree that in
20 those cases it would be important that the Ministry
21 make that decision taking into account the input they
22 have?

23 MR. TIGESON: Yes, as long as they have
24 gone the full route to exercise all the options that
25 were put on the table.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay. I want to go back
2 to another comment you made and it is more by way of
3 clarification. You mentioned that there are 35 metre
4 reserves--

5 MR. TIGESON: Yes.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Around --Lakes. Was that
7 something that you understood was a standard
8 prescription?

9 MR. TIGESON: Yes, on walleye lakes.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: I see. Are you familiar
11 with the Fish Habitat Guidelines of the Ministry of
12 Natural Resources?

13 MR. TIGESON: A portion of it, yes.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Are you aware that those
15 guidelines take into account shoreline slope in setting
16 minimum reserves?

17 MR. TIGESON: Yes.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: Would you agree with me
19 that in some cases a wider reserve might better address
20 concerns and that in some cases, depending on the slope
21 and other circumstances, a narrower or wider reserve
22 would be appropriate?

23 MR. TIGESON: Yes.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: So variable width
25 reserves would be something that you think would be

1 appropriate?

2 MR. TIGESON: Yes.

3 MR. MARTEL: Could I just ask a question
4 just for clarification again.

5 I thought you were suggesting, though,
6 for those lakes that you want to retain for wilderness
7 experience and so on, that you weren't just talking
8 about 35, you were looking for - I wrote it down - a
9 couple of hundred metres.

10 MR. TIGESON: Right.

11 MR. MARTEL: Those where you wanted to
12 maintain wilderness experience?

13 MR. TIGESON: Yes.

14 MR. MARTEL: You are not prepared, or are
15 you, to compromise the size of those buffers in that
16 sense, between a lake and the beginning of a harvest or
17 where the harvest will be terminated?

18 MR. TIGESON: No, in fact I am very much
19 willing to compromise providing we have the input into
20 it. Let's start with something bigger around the
21 tourism value areas and then let's work it down on a
22 case-by-case. Certainly, there are areas where you
23 could do with lots less, but then there are areas
24 where --

25 MR. MARTEL: Are you talking about a

1 wilderness experience? I am trying to keep my owned
2 mind --

3 MR. TIGESON: Yes. There are areas where
4 you could do with less, but really to put forth a very
5 good wilderness experience, a couple of hundred metres
6 around a lake is not much.

7 MR. MARTEL: That's why I am asking if
8 you are being flexible. Do you want the couple of
9 hundred or do you want the 35?

10 MR. TIGESON: We would like the couple
11 hundred.

12 MR. MARTEL: I am trying to get it
13 clarified.

14 MR. TIGESON: On the other hand, if you
15 get all the parties working together and you set
16 something up in a good format and adhere to it, there
17 are cases where you can work things out. There are
18 maybe some lakes where you are going to have to
19 sacrifice it for whatever reasons.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: Would it be fair to say,
21 Mr. Tigeson, that those decisions would have to be made
22 on a case-by-case base?

23 MR. TIGESON: I think so.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: And the things that
25 should be taken into account would be the type of

1 ground cover. Would that be one consideration?

2 MR. TIGESON: Yes.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: And the slope of the
4 shoreline?

5 MR. TIGESON: Yes.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: And perhaps the number of
7 operators on the lake?

8 MR. TIGESON: Yes.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: And other people who
10 might want access to that lake for other reasons?

11 MR. TIGESON: Yes.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: And the economics for the
13 forest company might be something that would also have
14 to be considered?

15 MR. TIGESON: Yes.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Those are my questions.

17 Thank you very much.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Tigeson.

19 Mr. Wisneski?

20 MARVIN WISNESKI, Sworn

21 MR. WISNESKI: Again, my name is Marv
22 Wisneski and I run Stanley's Westarm Camp in Vermilion
23 Bay. I also have an outpost camp on a Lake called
24 Papanga which is partially in the Red Lake District.
25 That's why I'm primarily here, although, as I already

1 said, I am senior Vice-President of NOTO and KDCA,
2 but I am not representing either one of those at the
3 present time.

4 The concern that I have about the cutting
5 practices in the area is that they are not as precise
6 as they should be. An example, I point out to the
7 Ministry of Natural Resources a moose aquatic feeding
8 area an this was on a river system. The biologist went
9 in, observed it, verified it and gave it a 125-metre
10 reserve which was the adequate reserve.

11 The pulp and paper company went in, it
12 happened to be Canadian Pacific, somehow or another
13 they said that they missed the lines or missed the
14 ribbons, and as a result the reserve was brought down
15 to something like 35 metres, very sparse, and as far as
16 I was concerned almost a disaster as far as the aquatic
17 feeding area was concerned. I haven't seen any moose
18 back in that area since then.

19 There was also another program that we
20 were going to put a culvert, and the culvert was to be
21 removed on a specific road leading to this cutting
22 area. The culvert was agreed upon by both the Ministry
23 and by the pulp and paper company and when it come down
24 to the final lines, the pulp and paper company decided
25 not to remove that specific culvert but to remove

1 another one instead which, in my estimation, is not
2 adequate.

3 Programs like this are common as far as I
4 was concerned. I do have to relate back to my
5 experiences because I have been involved in road
6 alignment, road placement, reserves and so forth for
7 about 25 years in the Vermilion Bay area, working with
8 various resort owners and trying to protect certain
9 aesthetic, access and cutting areas.

10 I have found many times that after making
11 decisions and coming up with answers and walking away
12 with the assumption -- not the assumption, but with the
13 presumption that these were going to be carried out,
14 the end result was that there were some deviations done
15 and after it was all said and done, after the cutting
16 was done, it was not held precisely to what was agreed
17 upon.

18 The decisions that seem to be made are
19 done by the biologist and not so much the foresters.
20 When we agree on a reserve around some of these lakes
21 for aesthetic purposes or aesthetics or whatever we
22 want to say, that the biologist will say: Well, we
23 only need a 35-metres reserve around it. That may be
24 adequate for the slope and so forth, but as a result it
25 is not what was agreed upon; the problem that we

1 discussed for properly aesthetics or access or
2 something of that nature, but because the biologist
3 said it that was what was ultimately done.

4 We also mention -- I might as well divert
5 a little bit because I know I will probably be asked
6 questions on this. One of the gentlemen always asked
7 about the guidelines, the tourism guidelines.

8 Well, the tourism guidelines written by
9 Mr. Stansbury was not -- we all had input into it, but
10 the bad feature about it is we never saw the final
11 analysis until it was published, and we do not agree
12 with all of the things that he asked for or he put
13 down. I was on the board that helped design the book
14 and it was not exactly what we wanted. He had come up
15 with aesthetics primarily, but not truly what we really
16 needed for the tourist industry to get by with.

17 I guess I could hold back for now and I'm
18 sure that you have some questions.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Wisneski --

20 MR. TIGESON: You can call me Marvin,
21 Wisneski is bad enough.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Marvin, you have had a lot
23 of experience in working on matters in trying to
24 protect a tourism value or other values.

25 Do you have any solutions to intrusions

1 into reserve areas with respect to problems with
2 working marking and not marking properly or not
3 subsequently seeing a marked reserve?

4 MR. MARTEL: Well, yes. What I
5 understood from the mistakes that were made here and
6 elsewhere is that not enough ribbons were placed. A
7 lot of the cutting is done late at night, and as a
8 result some of the fellows missed the ribbons.

9 I guess maybe the ribbons should be of
10 some glow in the dark or fluorescent or something that
11 would be more visible than the markings that they are
12 using right now because if they are missed, then that
13 indicates that there is a problem.

14 It was a problem at Papanga River and I'm
15 sure that there are other areas that were missed just
16 as well. So I think they should have another type of
17 ribbon and more of them.

18 MR. MARTEL: You don't seem -- I know you
19 are not speaking for NOTO per se now, but you seem to
20 indicate that you are not satisfied with the tourist
21 guidelines, that they deal, as you said, primarily with
22 aesthetics as opposed to what?

23 MR. WISNESKI: That's a good question, as
24 opposed to what? They are not for protection. They
25 are aesthetic values only and the tourist industry

1 needs more than just aesthetics.

2 Now, again, I emphasize that I'm not
3 speaking for NOTO because we will be making a
4 presentation at a later date.

5 We need the protection. I know that even
6 though we did a lot of work with the Ontario Federation
7 of Anglers & hunters we are not here to say that we
8 don't want anybody in our lakes. We are not saying
9 that.

10 We need the aesthetic values, but the
11 values that he put on, the reserves that he put on, in
12 some of those cases are not really feasible when you
13 take a long slope for 200, 300 or 400 yards. We don't
14 really need that. It would be nice to have it, but we
15 would like to have -- we don't want the sparse one, the
16 30 metres, which is absolutely useless.

17 You can see through 30 metres which is
18 more or less a walleye reserve, and what they have been
19 giving out on lake trout reserves now from what I
20 understand because what the biologist would indicate
21 because of the slope.

22 Again, the biologist is making the
23 decisions. Not logical decisions for the tourist
24 industry, just for the protection of the fishery. We
25 need more than that and the guidelines that Mr.

1 Stansbury put out in his book kind of showed some
2 excellent ideas, but not totally of what we need.
3 There is a lot of room for improvement in that book and
4 we are in the future going to add to the book, NOTO is
5 going to add to the book in the future. I shouldn't be
6 saying that, I'm sorry.

7 MR. MARTEL: Why not? If you are not
8 satisfied, if you don't fight for it nobody else is
9 going to fight for it.

10 MR. WISNESKI: We are in the process of
11 adding to the book.

12 MR. MARTEL: Are you working in
13 conjunction with MNR or with the forest industry or...

14 MR. WISNESKI: We are first going to
15 establish our ideas and then present it to them. We
16 will come up fairly shortly with that.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
18 questions?

19 Mr. Cassidy?

20 MR. CASSIDY: The ribbon thing you are
21 talking about, are you aware that there is a process
22 underway to change the ribbons from blue to fluorescent
23 red?

24 MR. WISNESKI: Would that actually be the
25 total answer?

1 MR. CASSIDY: That's not my question.
2 The question is, are you aware that process is
3 underway?

4 MR. WISNESKI: No, I'm not. I wasn't
5 aware of the colour of the ribbons being changed.

6 I just wonder, by changing the colour of
7 the ribbons, is that going to assure us that these
8 problems will not arise again.

9 MR. CASSIDY: And the concern about the
10 30 metres, you said you could see through that, I take
11 it that your concern about seeing through it is an
12 aesthetic concern, you don't want to be able to see
13 through something? Is that the concern? Is it
14 aesthetics?

15 MR. WISNESKI: In states where we are
16 looking at a 30-metre reserve, first all, that is
17 really not much protection at all. A 30-metre reserve
18 can blow over with the first windstorm and as a result
19 we don't consider that adequate.

20 When we are looking at a reserve, we are
21 also looking at -- well, we are looking at protection
22 also, protection for the environment right around the
23 lake itself, the forest. 30 metres is not protection
24 for a forest.

25 You are not going to get very many -- for

1 instance, a moose habitat, their aquatic feeding
2 grounds call for 150 metres. A moose will very seldom
3 walk through that 30 metres without being quite weary.
4 He is going to be quite scared. It is something he is
5 not used to. He needs protection. Even though he is
6 not feeding in that area, he needs that area for
7 transportation around the lake. 30 metres is not
8 adequate for that particular animal.

9 We would prefer to have a minimum of 150
10 and that was what was established for a lake trout at
11 one time. Now they are easily cutting down the 150 in
12 our lake trout areas and which we are quite concerned
13 about, but 30 metres not adequate, not even as for
14 aesthetics.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions?

16 Ms. Blastorah?

17 MS. BLASTORAH: I have a couple of other
18 questions and I just wanted to clarify a couple of
19 points really.

20 I think you mention the 30-metre reserves
21 in relation to aesthetic concerns originally; is that
22 correct?

23 MR. WISNESKI: Well, the 30-metre
24 research, what they leave right now is generally
25 designed for the protection of fish habitat.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: You indicated that
2 decision would be made by the biologist?

3 MR. WISNESKI: Primarily.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: That would be for water
5 quality or fish habitat?

6 MR. WISNESKI: Correct.

7 MS. BLASTORAH: And in some cases you are
8 aware that the biologist, the wildlife biologist might
9 make a decision in terms of what's required for moose
10 or other wildlife species?

11 MR. WISNESKI: Yes, and he would not put
12 a 30-metre reserve on it. The fishery biologist puts
13 on the 30-metre reserve.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: For fishery purposes?

15 MR. WISNESKI: For fishery purposes only.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: And other reserves would
17 be put on for other reasons?

18 MR. WISNESKI: Correct.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: Am I correct then that
20 your concern about the inadequacy of the 30-metre
21 reserve from your perspective was presently in relation
22 to the wilderness concern you mentioned earlier?

23 MR. WISNESKI: The 30-metre reserve is
24 not adequate enough. It's good for fisheries in
25 certain areas, but that's not what we need to protect

1 for the enhancement of a lake as far as the aesthetics
2 are concerned and for access.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay. So aesthetics and
4 access then?

5 MR. WISNESKI: Aesthet -- yes.
6 Aesthetics.

7 MS. BLASTORAH: I always stumble over
8 that one too.

9 MS. WISNESKI: That and aluminum.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: You are aware since you
11 were involved in the development of the tourism
12 guidelines that there is room within the application of
13 those guidelines for negotiations of differing width
14 reserves depending on specific situations?

15 MR. WISNESKI: Yes, but they always
16 favour the biologist. In all of the dealings I had to
17 do with it, even though we decided that we needed more
18 and the biologist said 30 metres is all that you will
19 need, that's what we end up with.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: In terms of aesthetics
21 then you feel that--

22 MR. WISNESKI: Correct.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: --that's the concern.
24 Now, when you mentioned that NOTO is currently
25 reviewing those guidelines and preparing some

1 submissions, have you had any contact -- I think Mr.
2 Martel asked you if you were working with the Ministry
3 and you indicated that you were currently preparing the
4 NOTO submission.

5 Have you had any contact with the
6 Ministry in terms of possible revisions to those
7 guidelines or further discussions of them?

8 MR. WISNESKI: It was indicated that we
9 should review the tourism guidelines for the protection
10 of tourism in that particular book. What we were told
11 is that we should look into it.

12 What we are doing right now, until we get
13 our act together, as we say, we haven't presented
14 anything to the Ministry as of yet.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: So for clarification
16 then, when you told you should review it, the Ministry
17 asked NOTO for comments?

18 MR. WISNESKI: Not the Ministry. We in
19 the tourist industry decided because we had so many
20 problems dealing with those guidelines in the past. So
21 the tourist industry decided that we should do it.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: So when you said -- I'm
23 just confused. When you said you were asked to look at
24 it --

25 MR. WISNESKI: By the tourist industry so

1 people like myself in other areas who have difficulty
2 dealing with those guidelines, because there are other
3 people in the eastern part and so forth who have to
4 deal with the same problem.

5 MS. BLASTORAH: I see. Now, in relation
6 to the examples you gave earlier in your presentation,
7 I would just like to clarify a couple of points.

8 The 120-metre reserve which you said had
9 been put on for the moose aquatic feeding area--

10 MR. WISNESKI: It was 150.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: 150, I beg your pardon.
12 That was the actual prescribed--

13 MR. WISNESKI: Correct.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: --reserve and that is
15 what was included in the plan?

16 MR. WISNESKI: That was included in the
17 plan and designed by the biologist, I believe it was
18 Dave Reid I believe at that time.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: I see. You also gave an
20 example of a culvert.

21 MR. WISNESKI: Correct.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: Am I correct that that
23 was in the area of Bad Rock Lake, was that...

24 MR. WISNESKI: It was a road leading to
25 Bad Rock Lake, it was on the Reid Road and there was a

1 very -- there were two four-foot culverts that was
2 indicated by the biologist that that would be the ones
3 that should be removed, we all agreed upon and Ed
4 Everley was the Minister -- the Deputy Minister at that
5 time -- no, the district manager at that time, and we
6 all agreed it with Ed.

7 And then for some unknown reason, after
8 we had agreed upon it and I had a letter stating that
9 it was to be removed, that particular culvert was not
10 removed, one further down the road closer to the lake
11 was removed, a small two-foot culvert which really
12 wasn't much of a deterrent if someone wanted to go back
13 in there.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Now, I just want to
15 clarify one thing. The culvert that was in fact
16 removed, as I understand it, was the culvert that was
17 prescribed in the timber management plan for removal;
18 is that correct?

19 MR. WISNESKI: Not initially. Initially
20 the one to be removed was the first one, the very large
21 one, the four-foot culvert was the first one that Ed
22 Everley and myself agreed upon would be removed. That
23 was decided upon and I have a letter to that effect.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: And that was a letter
25 from Mr. Everley, but are you aware whether whether

1 that was the one that was actually included in the
2 timber management plan?

3 MR. WISNESKI: I assume - wrong word to
4 do - but I assume that was the one to be removed.

5 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay.

6 MR. WISNESKI: I never did check the map
7 on that part.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: So you didn't check the
9 timber management plan. I'm just trying to clarify
10 what you --

11 MR. WISNESKI: Well, I may be wrong in
12 saying that. I took for granted that if the district
13 manager said it was going to be removed that it was
14 going to be removed.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: And in fact another
16 culvert down the road was in fact removed?

17 MR. WISNESKI: Two years later.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: And am I correct that it
19 was removed in accordance with the time frame that was
20 set out in the timber management plan?

21 MR. WISNESKI: It was a question. I had
22 discussed the issue quite a few times before the
23 culvert was removed, but it wasn't removed when it was
24 supposed to be removed. But there was no ill effect
25 prior to that, but because it was not removed when it

1 was supposed to and when it was removed it was the
2 wrong one.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: I think those are my
4 questions, Mrs. Koven. I don't want to take up any
5 more time.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Thanks, Ms. Blastorah.

7 Thank you very much, Mr. Wisneski.

8 Mr. Cassidy, did you have a question?

9 MR. CASSIDY: No, that's fine. Thank
10 you, Madam Chair.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

12 Is Mr. Robert Robinson here?

13 ROBERT ROBINSON, Sworn

14 MR. R. ROBINSON: I'm going to cut out
15 quite a little bit of my presentation because both Marv
16 Wisneski and Mel touched on quite a bit of it and Mel
17 especially on the importance of the tourist industry to
18 the economy of the area.

19 And I think we're coming to a time now
20 where we're going to have to make a decision here,
21 Canadians, Ontariorites, whatever you want to call us
22 here, we're going to have to make a decision as to
23 whether we feel it's worth keeping the remote outpost
24 camps and fly-in type of operations or we're going to
25 open up and access the entire country to road access

1 and so on and do away with portage lakes in the remote
2 areas.

3 And I'd like to start here with just
4 giving you a little bit of history of my 28 years or
5 whatever in bush flying.

6 About 1965 I was proud of being promoted
7 from guide to bush pilot when I got my commercial
8 pilot's licence and the next spring one of the first
9 jobs I had as a new commercial pilot was to dismantle
10 and remove an outpost camp, one of our first outpost
11 camps, from Horseshoe Lake because the forest access
12 road had been punched into this lake and it was no
13 longer appealing to our clientele. So this was my
14 maiden voyage in bush flying was to remove an outpost
15 camp.

16 And I can tell you after all the years
17 I've been plugging away at this nothing much has
18 changed, except that I might add to help answer one of
19 the questions that was directed at Mel here before, was
20 that as far as the idea of the tourist -- the fly-in
21 operator moving after he loses a lake, there's no where
22 to move.

23 There's 250,000 lakes in the Province of
24 Ontario and there isn't a viable fishing lake left that
25 hasn't either been accessed, fished out or is a

1 commercial fishery or something of this nature.

2 Every one has an outpost, every one has
3 been utilized. There is not any more the remote lake
4 that you can pick up and move to it. It used to be
5 that way, you could do that. When I first started out
6 that was fine and dandy, away you go, just move. So it
7 wasn't a problem in 1965.

8 I would like to read you a letter from
9 1971, this was the first time that I really became
10 aware of the fact that we were really going to have
11 some problems with these, but my naivety at the time
12 was amazing. I was writing to Mandel at that time, the
13 manager of the woodlands division. Of course, I
14 wouldn't even have known who he was, I just barely knew
15 where Kenora was, let alone the manager of the mill
16 there.

17 And the date is June 22nd of 1971:

18 "Dear Sir: I would like to bring to
19 your attention a situation I feel we can
20 solve with a very small amount of effort
21 on your part."

22 I was wrong there. And I went on to tell
23 him that we operate air service out of Vermilion Bay
24 and so on, we have an outpost, and the bottom line was
25 that I explained to him the revenue we earned from this

1 lake and so on and that if Mandel continues to push
2 landings into these lakes -- and of course at that time
3 they did such. If the guys wanted to fish, it was just
4 a matter of putting the bulldozer blade down, go into
5 the lake and fish. And of course it really wasn't that
6 harmful, but things were building, things were
7 changing.

8 In 1971 there were still lakes available
9 for different people to take up and set up tourist
10 operations on. But, you know, even five years later
11 around '75, '78, too late, you know, they're all taken
12 up and not only that, more and more people were getting
13 roads punched into their lakes, so they were losing
14 lakes. So now we're actually on the downswing there
15 too, that type of tourism is disappearing, the
16 wilderness experience, tourism is disappearing.

17 So anyhow, another letter that I have in
18 1974 was in regard to a log skill in the creek at
19 Porter Lake, the logs jammed the creek and backed the
20 water up, flooded my cabin, killed the trees around the
21 shore.

22 And, of course, I wrote letters from
23 around '72 to '74 on this and I could take you there
24 today and show you the logs, they rotted, and that
25 solved the problem.

1 It also for a few years we lost our
2 fisheries pond because it raised the water level and
3 flooded the rapids out to come into the lake, it's the
4 Hector Creek that runs into Porter Lake.

5 So we didn't have too much luck right
6 from the beginning with these fights against or with
7 our main competitors in the bush, that being the paper
8 companies all the way along.

9 The question of access into these lakes,
10 as to whether they should be accessed or they shouldn't
11 be, I don't think it's fair either for the tourist
12 industry to say that we want all these lakes with no
13 access and we don't want the residents to go in there,
14 you know what I mean.

15 I realize this is causing -- creating
16 very hard feelings between the tourist operator and the
17 residents, but certainly we have to make a decision as
18 to whether some of these things are going to be of
19 value enough to the economy of this province to retain
20 this highly profitable tourist industry, fishery that
21 we have in these lakes, or are we just going to wipe
22 them out and get rid of them.

23 You know, you can have all your
24 guidelines, you can have so many fees, you can argue
25 over culverts and this thing and that thing like I have

1 been doing here for 28 years and get nowhere. You
2 know, the bottom line decision has to be made, these
3 things need protection or throw them the hell out.

4 In 1977 and '78 I worked with KVC a
5 little bit and we were delighted to have the Ministry
6 of Natural Resources agree that designated lakes would
7 have a 300-foot shoreline reserve placed in the
8 guidelines in fact and they basically said they would
9 have a 300-foot shoreline reserve and the main roads
10 would be kept a half mile from the shore of the lakes.
11 We were delighted with those, and I thought we actually
12 had sort of come to a real good consensus here where we
13 could survive on these designated lakes and, as well,
14 these boys could take their wood, haul it out of the
15 bush at the same time.

16 But of course I don't know what happened
17 to that ruling. But it, like a whole lot of other
18 rules that we sort of agreed to and signed papers and
19 sat at meetings like this instead of being out fishing
20 where we all ought to be right now, you know, we wasted
21 an awful lot of time over this thing and I think the
22 decision has got to be made as to whether we're going
23 to keep these style of operations or whether we're
24 going to drop the bulldozer blade and get rid of them.

25 I've got some other examples. Like I've

1 got a little lake called Arrowhead Lake which was full
2 of two-pound wall eyes. We turned that lake in 1976
3 into a catch and release lake on our own reconnaissance.
4 This wasn't a law, this was just our rule. To people
5 we flew in there we asked them to the throw the fish
6 back, have your lunch, throw the fish back.

7 We fished it for three years. In 1978
8 there was a road punched in there, it was one of -- I
9 think it was Boise at that time punched a road in
10 there, then there was a fire came along and they
11 finished the road right up to make a firebreak into the
12 lake.

13 Two months later she's history. You
14 could go in there you couldn't catch a fish today, two
15 months after they put the road in there you couldn't
16 catch a fish in there and that was a lake that we used
17 as a catch and release lake, it had wall eyes, it was a
18 tremendous fishery, you could catch 50 fish wall eyes a
19 day, the road access destroyed the fishery.

20 You know, there is other things we are
21 concerned about in these areas. The remoteness is very
22 important to the type of clientele we are concerned
23 about. I have turned our camp at Onegan Lake and I
24 have changed the name to protect the innocent. We 15
25 years ago turned that to a catch and release lake on a

1 voluntary basis.

2 We asked our guests not to take any fish
3 out. All of our good paying guests from the States
4 come up, fish in that lake, throw all their fish back,
5 eat whatever they want for their lunch, fish and so on,
6 stay at our outpost camp. A week later we fly them
7 out, they get in their car, they drive home, but they
8 don't take any fish across the border.

9 We have been doing this for 15 years on
10 this lake, quietly. The Ministry of Natural Resources
11 in Dryden has been aware of it but not too many other
12 people. We haven't advertised for that reason, for the
13 reason that we don't want too much traffic going into
14 that lake because other people don't have to play by
15 these rules.

16 Okay. We've had a lot of financial
17 success with this lake, not a big deal because I don't
18 advertise it, but we've done well, we've found that
19 we've done just as well in the catch and release lakes
20 because of the extremely good fishery that we've
21 developed in there that we're doing in the lakes where
22 they are allowed to catch their limit, take them out
23 and haul them home. We've just done real well in this
24 lake.

25 Right now we are faced with a possible

1 road access into that lake or close to -- proximity to
2 a creek, access to a creek that adjoins the lake.

3 Now, there is corridor that runs right
4 through there with a small amount of wood in it
5 which -- I was in talking with Boise just the other day
6 and pointed out to them that the value of the wood in
7 this corridor that lay between that lakes that we are
8 fishing - there's six or seven little lakes right
9 there - they have to access the creek to get across it
10 to get into this wood, this patch of wood.

11 I've got a map if you guys would like to
12 see it. Would you want to see that, because it would
13 be a lot simpler to explain it. This is Onegan Lake.
14 (Indicating)

15 ---Discussion off the record

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Mrs. Koven, I was
17 wondering if you could move the microphone so we can
18 hear what the gentleman is saying. I heard what he's
19 indicated, but perhaps just for the other parties in
20 the audience so they can hear your comments.

21 MR. R. ROBINSON: Okay. Well, you guys
22 have got the maps, you can be looking at them. I think
23 I know where I am going around here now.

24 There is a corridor there with about six
25 lakes including two outpost camps. The width of that

1 corridor, I would say, is probably at the narrowest
2 point is half a mile, the widest point is probably a
3 mile, and these lakes are scattered throughout this
4 patch of wood.

5 And I really want to question, you know,
6 the value here: Is it worth taking that wood out or
7 could that wood be left and let us operate there?

8 Also that map that I have here is -- I
9 have marked on there lakes that we have moved out of, I
10 have coloured them, and it's quite colourful. Lakes
11 that we have moved out of are coloured green and lakes
12 that we're still able to operate in that have road
13 access that we're limited on are pink, and there's a
14 couple blue ones, those are lakes that are not yet road
15 accessed that we're operating on and there's not many
16 of them, and these date back from 1965, you know, my
17 history with the operation.

18 And it's just a case of where we have
19 just degenerated and gone downhill year after year
20 thanks to the forest industry and, you know, we have
21 talked about all these different agreements and
22 shoreline reserves and this thing and that thing, and
23 over the years the net result, the bottom line is for
24 our operation we got nowhere, absolutely nowhere.

25 And I guess that's probably just about

1 all I have. I would be open for some questions. I
2 guess, if I might, can I leave this with you people,
3 this is all our catch and release programs, that's our
4 brochures and prices so on.

5 ---Discussion off the record

6 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
7 Robinson.

8 Mr. Robinson, can we make this map an
9 exhibit?

10 MR. R. ROBINSON: Sure.

11 MADAM CHAIR: You are leaving this map
12 with us?

13 MR. R. ROBINSON: Yeah.

14 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Exhibit 1819
15 will be a map Mr. Robinson has given to the Board
16 indicating -- could you go through that again slowly,
17 Mr. Robinson, to tell us what the colour scheme means?

18 MR. R. ROBINSON: Oh yeah. I have the
19 map here and the colour scheme.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Would you rather that we --
21 do you want us to keep both maps. Okay, Exhibit 1819A
22 will be a map indicating the site of Mr. Robinson's
23 operations.

24 MR. R. ROBINSON: Yeah, that's right.

25 MADAM CHAIR: On various lakes that have

1 been --

2 MR. R. ROBINSON: Yeah, past and present.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Lakes that he's moved away
4 from, lakes where he's is still operating, and lakes
5 with no road access.

6 MR. R. ROBINSON: Yeah, lakes that have
7 no road access that we are still operating in and the
8 ones in the pink are the ones we are still operating
9 with road access, you know, under some handicap.

10 MADAM CHAIR: All right. And Exhibit
11 1819B will be a second map provided by Mr. Robinson
12 showing an area proposed for timber harvest operations
13 in an area near a lake on which he operates.

14 And then Exhibit 1819C will be
15 information on Mr. Robinson's catch and release
16 program.

17 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1819A: Map indicating the site of Mr.
18 Robinson's operations on lakes,
19 past and present,
20 that he's moved away from, lakes
21 that he is still operating, and
22 lakes with no road access.

23 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1819B: Map provided by Mr. Robinson
24 showing area proposed for timber
25 harvest operations in area near
26 lake on which he operates.

27 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1819C: Information on Mr. Robinson's
28 catch and release program.

29 MS. BLASTORAH: Mrs. Koven, just in

1 relation to the two maps, I wonder if there's a legend
2 marked on those or a scale or anything and whether we
3 should perhaps indicate the name of the lake in
4 relation to the second map, the larger of the two.

5 You just indicated it showed the lake on
6 which he operated, I wonder if there is a name on it.

7 MADAM CHAIR: There are a number of lakes
8 identified in this map. Why don't we identify the map
9 as -- this map is identified as map No. 20, equivalent
10 Ear Falls Area Vacation Map.

11 MR. R. ROBINSON: That's a poor scale
12 map. It's more just a general map to mark a few things
13 on. The other map is four miles to the inch, if you
14 want to...

15 MS. BLASTORAH: That's the one with the
16 coloured marks?

17 MR. R. ROBINSON: Yeah. If you want to
18 check out the width of those corridors. I don't myself
19 know exactly what they are. I know we're talking
20 about -- I think there's people here probably -- would
21 you be aware of the width of that wood that I'm talking
22 about in there.

23 MR. CASSIDY: Just a second.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any questions for
25 Mr. Robinson?

1 MS. BLASTORAH: I have one, if Mr.
2 Cassidy has nothing.

3 MR. CASSIDY: Go ahead.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: I understand that you did
5 in fact contact the company in relation to this area
6 that you've indicated you feel should be left uncut?

7 MR. R. ROBINSON: Yeah.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: And you're aware that
9 that area is not currently allocated for harvest under
10 the current timber management plan?

11 MR. R. ROBINSON: Right. That's why I'm
12 here, trying to get here ahead of time.

13 MS. BLASTORAH: And the next timber
14 management plan for that area is going to be beginning
15 in 1994; correct?

16 MR. R. ROBINSON: Right.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: Those are my questions.
18 Thank you.

19 MR. CASSIDY: I have a question flowing
20 from that, Madam Chair.

21 Mr. Robinson, you're here as an advance
22 step, I guess, in advance of the plan. I take it then
23 you would agree with a planning process which would get
24 you involved early in that process, before decisions
25 are made, and give you input before things are

1 committed to paper on decisions such as the one you
2 have been talking to the Board about today?

3 MR. R. ROBINSON: Yeah. Well, I'm really
4 interested in some kind of decision that I might come
5 out on top on, just one. I have a whole rap of them
6 here.

7 MR. CASSIDY: All right, that's fine.
8 I'm talking about a process. This Board is going to
9 have make a decision at some point about a process for
10 planning.

11 MR. R. ROBINSON: I understand. I
12 understand what you are saying.

13 MR. CASSIDY: And I'm asking you, would
14 you be in favour, if you come here in advance of plans
15 being made or plans being written, would you be in
16 favour of a process that incorporates that, allowing
17 you to get involved in the process early on before any
18 decisions are made, in fact before the plan is even
19 written?

20 MR. R. ROBINSON: Yeah, well we have that
21 in place but it hasn't worked is what I'm saying, it
22 hasn't worked. I've been sitting there with the
23 Ministry chatting about these things for years. They
24 don't come about.

25 MR. CASSIDY: And you were talking about

1 having to make the big decision and I take it you're
2 talking about some process having to be in place
3 whereby the decisions are made as to whether or not
4 there should be a remote tourism industry in an area or
5 in northern Ontario?

6 MR. R. ROBINSON: I'm really talking
7 generalities here. I'm saying the whole bunch of us, I
8 mean I'm talking about everybody here, we have got to
9 say: All right, is this thing going to survive or do
10 we throw the dam thing away. That's the bottom line.

11 MR. CASSIDY: There might be
12 circumstances where that decision might have to be made
13 at a local level, where the district manager may have
14 to decide between the value of protecting local jobs in
15 the forest industry versus the value of protecting a
16 particular investment in the tourism industry.

17 Can you see that situation arising?

18 MR. R. ROBINSON: Oh, I can see what
19 you're getting at.

20 MR. CASSIDY: Have you been told that
21 that situation sometimes exists?

22 MR. R. ROBINSON: Yeah. I think that --
23 like what you're getting at is, yeah, on a local basis,
24 there is probably some areas where that tourism value
25 isn't as great maybe as it is in other areas but, you

1 know, that's a kind of decision that's a pretty tough
2 one to put a handle on. My tourist business to me is
3 really important.

4 MR. CASSIDY: And that's a tough decision
5 for a district manager to have to make; right?

6 MR. R. ROBINSON: It is.

7 MR. CASSIDY: But you're aware that on
8 occasion they have had to make decisions that require
9 that call?

10 MR. R. ROBINSON: Well, they're the only
11 people who are even close to, you know, being able to
12 make that decision. I will admit it is piling a lot on
13 them.

14 MR. CASSIDY: No further questions, thank
15 you.

16 MR. R. ROBINSON: Okay.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions for,
18 Mr. Robinson?

19 (no response)

20 Thank you very much, Mr. Robinson.

21 The last speaker we have scheduled for
22 today is Mr. Floyd Drager. Is Mr. Drager here?

23 MR. DRAGER: We are just bushmen, we're
24 shy. We're going to present our case together.

25 MADAM CHAIR: That's just fine. Just put

1 a few chairs there.

2 JOAN GOULET,
3 FLOYD DRAGER,
4 RON KOSLOWSKI; Sworn

5 MADAM CHAIR: We are going to hear now
6 from Joan Goulet, Floyd Drager and Ron Koslowski
7 speaking on behalf of area logging contractors.

8 MS. GOULET: Madam Chair, Mr. Martel,
9 ladies and gentlemen, my name is Joan Goulet. I am a
10 wife, mother and grandmother, bookkeeper and very much
11 an outdoor enthusiast.

12 I am bookkeeper for our family owned pulp
13 contracting company which is L & M Contracting and
14 which was established in 1978 but my husband has worked
15 in this area for 23 years and 12 years previous to that
16 in the Dryden area.

17 Our son joined us up here on completion
18 of his school four years ago. I have a very small
19 contribution but, hopefully meaningful. The forest is
20 our life but also our recreation, in fact fishing and
21 boating and we, therefore, care about the environment.

22 We spent five memorable years living in
23 the forest 25 miles south of Red Lake and moved into
24 the area, into Red Lake itself three years ago on a
25 permanent basis.

We employ approximately eight people. We

1 supply logs to Red Lake contractors, pulp to Canadian
2 Pacific and to Boise-Cascade in Kenora.

3 We do build roads and I guess I would
4 like to say something positive about access roads.
5 These roads are usually built and maintained at our own
6 cost, but one road in particular the Balmer Road was
7 built with the help of some NORT funding.

8 Two years ago this road was built from
9 the old existing road. We did not just go in and start
10 cutting, this took months of planning, along with
11 written permission from all the people involved.

12 As a result of this road, which took us
13 into our timber limits, there is now an area in close
14 proximity to the town where people cut and gather fuel
15 wood, there is hunting, fishing, snow machining. It
16 has opened it up for the trappers and the miners and
17 people that just go out to enjoy the scenery.

18 This road has aided the miners in our
19 area in mining along with the trappers. It has opened
20 up new gravel pits. Scarification and reforestation
21 has commenced along with the demonstrative
22 reforestation area.

23 There is the cubs, scouts and students
24 from the school that have participated in tree planting
25 in that area. We have not disturbed fish and wildlife

1 because there seems to be more than ever. There have
2 been -- or the only disturbance that we can possibly
3 deal with would be nuisance beaver, and in a case like
4 that we contact the Ministry of Natural Resources who
5 in turn contacts the trapper. We pay the trapper \$50
6 and he traps this beaver and then also gets to keep the
7 fur.

8 So, as far as I'm concerned there hasn't
9 been any disturbance to the fish and wildlife, but I
10 think the road has been completely utilized.

11 We believe in local involvement and
12 working with community, the mining and the tourism. We
13 seem to have a good working relationship with the
14 Ministry of Natural Resources. We have strict
15 guidelines that we have to follow, although a little
16 less paperwork would be appreciated. We do take pride
17 in our work and plan to be long-term participants in
18 this variable industry town.

19 As a hunter, I have hunted for 30 years,
20 I return many times to cut-over areas and notice that
21 the wildlife is certainly not diminishing, but
22 flourishing as for the forest that has been replanted.
23 If you go into an area that's very hard to distinguish,
24 you haven't been in there for a few years.

25 Ourselves, we haven't had many dealings

1 with camp owners, but I would like to add that two
2 years ago when we -- or three years ago I guess, just
3 to show you how the lakes are not wide open, we had one
4 camp owner follow us around for about a year trying to
5 find a lake that he had heard that we had fished. So
6 it is not that we are opening up into -- opening it
7 right up. We have a discreet little path in there, but
8 I don't think we disturbed anybody.

9 I would like to thank you for this
10 opportunity and let the fellows take over.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mrs. Goulet.

12 Mr. Drager.

13 MR. DRAGER: Madam Chair, Mr. Martel and
14 ladies and gentlemen. My name is Floyd Drager. I am a
15 mechanical supervisor for Draco Logging. I have worked
16 in the logging industry since 1956, supplying firewood,
17 logs and lumber to the local mines and then pulp wood
18 to the Dryden and Kenora mills.

19 We have had year round employment as well
20 as a training program for cutting skids. In recent
21 years, my three sons have taken over. Two of my sons
22 live in town with their families, as does my daughter
23 whose husband has been involved in the logging
24 industry.

25 My third son, Brian, is one of the people

1 in charge of the Northwestern Ontario Forestry Training
2 Centre in Ear Falls.

3 We obviously make up a part of Red Lake's
4 local tax base. We have a substantial investment in
5 equipment, as well as plans to build a shop which
6 constitutes a major capital investment. We employ
7 anywhere from six to ten people annually, all of whom
8 live in the area. We all own homes here and we all pay
9 the tax rate in the bush.

10 As a company, we pay area charges which
11 are Crown dues and road taxes are certainly a
12 substantial amount. We carry the expense of building
13 roads as we do our cutting. These roads then revert
14 back to the MNR and are used by trappers, tree planters
15 and hunters and fisherman, et cetera.

16 We certainly do not want to hurt the
17 environment and due to the tree planting programs we
18 believe we are helping and willing to replace what we
19 take. We are committed to the fish and harvesting of
20 logs and pulp wood within the guidelines of the forest
21 management unit.

22 We have a good working relation with the
23 MNR and think their present regulations are more than
24 sufficient. Any more constituted regulations and we
25 will not be making a profit. Those of us not making a

1 profit will certainly not be reliable and consistent
2 employer on the taxpayer.

3 We believe in the multiple use of natural
4 resources. We understand the concerns of other
5 resource users and we would like to work with them to
6 preserve the environment, as well as our own person
7 investment.

8 The main industries of our area are
9 logging and lumber, mining and tourism and trapping.
10 Our logging and sawmill industry draws us 12-million
11 plus per year. Area charges, Crown dues and road taxes
12 on this amount are substantial tax revenue. Let's get
13 some realistic regulations so that we can all survive
14 the harvesting of our northern renewal natural
15 resources.

16 Thank you.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
18 Drager.

19 Mr. Koslowski?

20 MR. KOSLOWSKI: Like I said, it has been
21 said. I would to say some things. It seems like the
22 Ministry is the villian here and we go hand in hand. I
23 had time to work with the Ministry for over the last 30
24 years and they live by rules and we live by rules and
25 basically I think we ought to work together.

1 The same as what we heard here today,
2 this isn't a one-horse town. We are concerned that
3 tourism is a one-horse town, but we are in here and
4 there is mining and I think we have to work hand and
5 hand.

6 Basically I could go on and on, but I
7 take it somebody wants to go for supper. I sat here
8 today and I had something written but I do not feel I
9 want to share it too much because my temperature has
10 been going up and down all day, but basically I just
11 tried to sum it up in my mind that I can see that we
12 ought to work together, foresters and trappers, the
13 Ministry.

14 People say MNR, and MNR is a very big
15 conglomerate. We work with one little part of it in
16 the forestry end of it and we live by pretty strict
17 rules. Like, we don't want to rape the country either.
18 We have kids that want to go out there and we want to
19 continue to log and that's basically what I'm saying,
20 we would like to continue logging in the Red Lake
21 District.

22 We have already established and we are
23 not just the hit and run which some people think we
24 are. We have established businesses. There are three
25 contractors here that have built businesses in this

1 town to serve the public and we are here to stay.

2 You say tourism. I heard it said
3 someplace that a mine lasts 30 years or whatever it is,
4 a paper company lasts 70. So if this was a
5 one-operation town how long is it going to stay.

6 I think maybe I am asking the question
7 and trying to get an answer from you. You know, we can
8 carry this on over a long winded session and we
9 wouldn't get much out of this, short and sweet is
10 probably the best so then we can all work together
11 instead of stepping on the MNR who we have to work with
12 and the paper companies.

13 I have been on both sides of the streets.
14 I have done some consulting work for the MNR. I had my
15 own company up here in the woodlands. I just sold it
16 two years ago. I brought again another one. I have
17 worked for Ontario/Minnesota Pulp and Paper since 1956.
18 So I have been around the ben. I guess to say I am an
19 old timer, but I didn't admit my age like Joan did.
20 ---Discussion off the record

21 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
22 Koslowski.

23 MR. KOSLOWSKI: I just expressed my
24 opinion. Like I said, I got very frustrated here
25 today.

1 MADAM CHAIR: What frustrated you?

2 MR. KOSLOWSKI: Things -- you know, like
3 people don't remember the good things that are done,
4 they remember the bad all the time.

5 We work right here close to the lake, up
6 north here. There is a road, which is a Ministry road
7 that has been put in to access the timber and it is
8 within walking distance. We can't go in there unless
9 we want to fly in. That road was accessed before the
10 tourist camp had that tourist camp on it during a
11 winter road, but we did solve that problem.

12 The tourist operator and myself, we got
13 together with the Ministry and we have had a really
14 good relationship in the last three or four years. It
15 has been excellent. I think that's -- just so people
16 know what it is, that is Little Vermilion Lake and
17 there is an outpost camp and a main camp. Actually,
18 once they see the problem I had, they had the same
19 problem and I had their problem and we were able to
20 sort it out.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Thank very much, Mr.
22 Koslowski.

23 Are there any questions?

24 MR. KOSLOWSKI: One more thing.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Yes.

1 MR. KOSLOWSKI: I sat here and there were
2 things I wanted to say while people were talking. Is
3 there any way a person could...

4 MR. MARTEL: Yes, later on.

5 MR. KOSLOWSKI: No, when there was a
6 person speaking up here. I mean, it is rude to
7 interrupt, but there were some points that I would like
8 to get clarified.

9 MADAM CHAIR: You can certainly comment
10 on what anybody said here today.

11 MR. KOSLOWSKI: Okay. No, at the time.

12 MR. MARTEL: You can ask questions. We
13 don't stop people from doing that.

14 MADAM CHAIR: We invite questions.

15 MR. KOSLOWSKI: I think you would have
16 got a lot more input if a person could have.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Each time a witness stands
18 up and I ask if there are any questions anyone is free
19 to stand up and ask questions.

20 MR. KOSLOWSKI: We didn't know that.

21 MADAM CHAIR: I'm sorry if I didn't make
22 that clear at the outset of the meeting.

23 MR. KOSLOWSKI: I bit my tongue quite a
24 few times and I'm only one person.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Is there anything you would

1 like to say now with respect to other people's
2 presentations?

3 MR. KOSLOWSKI: No, I have said what I
4 said. Thank you.

5 MADAM CHAIR: All right.
6 Are there any questions for these
7 witnesss?

8 (no response)

9 MR. KOSLOWSKI: Geez, we must have did
10 good.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.
12 Is there anyone else here who wants to
13 speak to the Board? We intend to sit until five
14 o'clock and then return at seven.

15 We will recess now and be back at seven
16 o'clock. Thank you.

17 ---Recess at 5:15 p.m.

18 ---On resuming at 7:10 p.m.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Good evening, ladies and
20 gentlemen. Thank you for coming to the timber
21 management hearing. We had an afternoon session and we
22 had 13 people make submissions to us, and I was going
23 to canvass the people this evening.

24 Is there anyone that wants to talk to the
25 Board?

1 (no response)

2 That's fine. What I will do is I have a
3 few documents that were submitted this afternoon that
4 weren't given exhibit numbers.

5 The first one is a letter dated January
6 31st, 1983 from a district manager at the Ministry of
7 Natural Resources to Mr. Olivier and this is to be
8 attached as part of Mel Tigeson's presentation and the
9 subject is road access and its impact on fisheries. We
10 will give this Exhibit No. 1820.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Is there a district
12 given, Mrs. Koven?

13 MADAM CHAIR: Hearst.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

15 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1820: Letter dated January 31st, 1983
16 from a district manager of the
17 MNR to Mr. Olivier re road access
18 and its impact on fisheries, to
be part of Mr. Tigeson's
presentation

19 MADAM CHAIR: The second exhibit is a
20 two-page submission of the remarks made by Mr. Robby
21 Robinson this afternoon and that will be Exhibit 1821.

22 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1821: Two-page submission of remarks
23 made by Mr. Robinson.

24 MADAM CHAIR: For those of you who
25 weren't with us this afternoon, I will introduce Mr.

1 Martel. Mr. Martel and I are both members of the
2 Environmental Assessment Board and we have been
3 conducting the timber management hearing since May of
4 1988.

5 We have been all over the province with
6 this hearing, although primarily we have been sitting
7 in Thunder Bay and Toronto and this is our first visit
8 to Red Lake, although the subject of timber management
9 in Red Lake has been discussed quite often at the
10 hearing.

11 We have heard from people representing
12 various views of the Red Lake communities including Mr.
13 Axford on behalf of Canadian Association of Single
14 Industry Towns in February of 1988, Mr. Bob Bronbeck
15 who is a lawyer for the Red Lake/Ear Falls Joint
16 Municipal Committee and Mr. Sayeau who is a councillor.
17 I don't know if he is currently, but he was in 1989, a
18 councillor of Red Lake.

19 Tomorrow and Thursday we will be hearing
20 evidence again by Mr. Axford's group, the Canadian
21 Association of Single Industry Towns. We had scheduled
22 today's session in Red Lake for anyone to come to the
23 Board and tell us what you thought of the proposed
24 application by the Ministry of Natural Resources with
25 respect to timber management planning and this

1 afternoon we heard from logging contractors, tourist
2 operators, a number of people with different interests
3 all related to timber management.

4 I don't know know what else I can add
5 this evening because Mr. Martel and I are here to
6 listen to the community talk to us, but I can tell you
7 that this is our 307th day of sitting at this hearing.
8 We have compiled tens of thousands of pages of
9 transcripts from hearings like this from across the
10 province and the hearing is scheduled to be completed
11 in December of 1992 which means that we still have a
12 ways to go.

13 This hearing is a class environmental
14 assessment and it is the first of its kind in Ontario.
15 It is taking us a lot longer to get through than we had
16 anticipated. Much of that has to do with the fact that
17 timber management is a very complicated topic.

18 Does anyone have any questions about the
19 Environmental Assessment Board or how we conduct this
20 hearing or what kind of processes are involved in
21 coming to a decision because I think we can answer
22 questions like that but we can't say very much about
23 timber management itself because Mr. Martel and I have
24 to make the decision about whether or not to approve
25 the application, and until the last day of the hearing

1 we listen to what the evidence is and then we go away
2 and make a decision using as our guide the
3 Environmental Assessment Act.

4 If there aren't any questions I think we
5 are going to recess the hearing this evening.

6 Did you have something to say, Mr.
7 Cassidy?

8 MR. CASSIDY: Nothing other than I might
9 take advantage of the opportunity to introduce a
10 student who works with me who you may be seeing over
11 the course of the summer, Mr. Robert Wadden.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Perhaps I will have counsel
13 who are attending the hearing introduce themselves.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: My name is Catherine
15 Blastorah and I am acting for the Ministry of Natural
16 Resources specifically this evening in relation to this
17 community hearing, and Mr. Victor Freidin from my
18 office will be here tomorrow to address the case of the
19 Canadian Association of Single Industry Towns.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: I am Paul Cassidy. I am
21 counsel for the Ontario Forest Industries Association,
22 and my colleague Mr. Cosman will be here tomorrow when
23 we will be dealing with the Canadian Association of
24 Single Industry Towns.

25 MS. SEABORN: My name is Jan Seaborn and

1 I have been acting for the Ministry of the Environment
2 throughout these hearings and I will be here tomorrow
3 to listen to Mr. Axford and his group with great
4 interest.

5 MADAM CHAIR: I would also introduce you
6 to Mr. Daniel Pascoe who is our hearing coordinator.

7 When this session breaks up, if you have
8 any questions about the Environmental Assessment Board
9 or what we are doing Mr. Pascoe will be happy to give
10 you any answers.

11 If you wish to talk to these lawyers and
12 find out where their parties stand you can certainly
13 feel free to approach them after this meeting as well.

14 With that, if there aren't any questions
15 or comments that any one in the audience wishes to
16 make, we are going to recess tonight and we begin at
17 8:30 tomorrow morning.

18 Thank you very much.
19

20 ---Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at 7:20 p.m., to
21 be reconvened Wednesday, May 8, 1991 commencing at
22 8:30 a.m.
23
24

25 [c. copyright 1985].

